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# Daily Report

# Near East & South Asia

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# Daily Report
## Near East & South Asia

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**NOTICE TO READERS:** An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## Palestinian Affairs

### PLO Said Studying New Proposal on Jerusalem Issue

*TA1207134893 Jerusalem AL-MANAR in Arabic 12 Jul 93 p 11*

[Text] Jerusalem, AL-MANAR—The PLO is currently studying a U.S. proposal that has been formulated with the participation of Arab parties. The proposal, which has been welcomed by these parties, calls for overt PLO participation in the negotiations as of the upcoming round, as well as the resumption of the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue, in return for postponing discussion of the Jerusalem issue until the final stage. This proposal was enclosed by a written U.S. pledge that Israel will refrain from altering Jerusalem's features.

Arab and U.S. diplomatic sources say that the Arab states have welcomed this proposal, which, if accepted by the PLO, will allow Syria, Jordan, and Lebanon to begin in practice preparing peace agreements with Israel.

This U.S. proposal was preceded by another one that calls for dividing Jerusalem into three Islamic, Christian, and Jewish entities, and a third proposal that calls for making East Jerusalem an open city.

### 'Abd-al-Shafi Refuses To Discuss Paper With Ross

*TA0907131493 Jerusalem AL-QUDS in Arabic 9 Jul 93 pp 1, 15*

[Text] Ramallah—Dr. Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi has stressed that he has no knowledge of the meetings that will be held with Dennis Ross, head of the U.S. peace team. This came in a telephone call with AL-QUDS.

'Abd-al-Shafi said that he refuses to talk with Ross on the basis of the U.S. paper, and if he meets with Ross that will only be for the sake of protocol, not on the basis of the U.S. paper.

'Abd-al-Shafi said that the Palestinian side cannot overlook the issues of Jerusalem, jurisdiction over land, and halting settlement activity.

On Washington's threat to back away from its role in the talks if they remain stalled, 'Abd-al-Shafi said that this will mean the end of the peace process. Should it become necessary to talk about another option, ours will be a UN sponsored international conference. If the U.S. side remains a sponsor of the peace process, our demands will still focus on the issue of Jerusalem, geographic jurisdiction over land, and halting settlement activity.

It is worth noting that the Palestinian negotiating delegation's spokesman has stressed that the Palestinian side will meet twice with Ross for discussions and consultations.

### 'Ashrawi Comments on Meeting With U.S. Delegation

*TA0907172593 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] The meeting between the U.S. team, led by Dennis Ross, and the Palestinian delegation ended a short while ago at the U.S. Consulate in East Jerusalem. At the end of the meeting, Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi told our correspondent Yoni Ben-Menahem that the Palestinian delegation raised the issue of East Jerusalem and geographic jurisdiction during the transitional stage. Dr. 'Ashrawi added that the Palestinian side will hold additional meetings with the U.S. side.

On the Palestinian side, the meeting was attended by Dr. Hanan 'Ashrawi, Dr. Nabil Qassis, Dr. Zakariya al-Agha, Dr. Sa'ib 'Urayqat, Sami al-Kilani, and Ghassan al-Khatib. Dr. Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi refrained from attending the meeting. In a press interview, 'Abd-al-Shafi said that the meeting was for protocol purposes only.

[Begin recording] ['Ashrawi] It is premature to talk about any progress or about reaching any sort of understanding. There was a frank discussion about the basic issues. We will continue the meetings soon.

[Ben-Menahem] What were the most important points of the meeting?

['Ashrawi] The main points, namely, the points of contention: Geographic jurisdiction, Jerusalem, the terms of reference of the negotiating process, and the U.S. role.

[Ben-Menahem] Is there any benefit in continuing the meetings with the U.S. side?

['Ashrawi] Of course, it is necessary to continue the meetings in order to clarify the positions. [end recording]

### Al-Husayni Reviews Ross Visit, Multilateral Talks

*JN1007134093 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1100 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] In Amman, Faysal al-Husayni, head of the Palestinian negotiating team, spoke to our correspondent Khalil al-Qaryuti about the Palestinian position on the tour of the U.S. special coordinator for Middle Eastern affairs.

[Begin recording] [Al-Husayni] This tour comes after some ideas and a working paper were presented as a draft declaration of principles. When we reviewed this working paper, we saw that it was based on an unsound and incorrect foundation. It deals with Palestinian land as disputed territory. This is something we totally reject. This land is occupied, as Resolution 242 states. That is the basis of a solution.

Therefore, we told the Americans that we are not willing to discuss this working paper as a basis for peace because we would then be agreeing that this land is disputed territory. We are ready, however, as of now, to discuss the issues of Jerusalem and territorial jurisdiction as the basis for a solution, starting with the premise that they are occupied territories. If we reach a formula on the issue of Jerusalem and jurisdiction, then we can discuss many other issues.

[Al-Qaryuti] You recently visited Moscow. What were the results of this visit?

[Al-Husayni] I went to Moscow to attend the meetings of the steering committee of the multilateral talks. From the start, the management of the multilateral conference has followed a course that, in reality, has been uncomfortable. This is because they decided to hold multilateral committee meetings in different cities at different times. So, the refugee committee meets in Canada, the water committee in China, the environment committee in Japan, the economic committee in Brussels, and the refugee committee in Tunis. [as heard] This operation, with its abnormal distribution, made us unable to somehow follow up on matters and kept us from coordinating adequately.

One of the important things decided at this meeting was to hold the multilateral meetings during the same week and in the same city. Europe was nominated in this regard. I think this is a positive step that allows us to confine the issue to one place and permits the Arabs to better coordinate stands among themselves. [end recording]

### Assesses Future of Peace Process

*JN1007162693 Amman Jordan Television Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] In a statement to our political affairs correspondent, Faysal al-Husayni, head of the Palestinian negotiating team, said the Palestinians are awaiting the results of the Ross tour of the region.

[Begin recording] [Al-Husayni] Palestinian activity is under way to explain our position on the U.S. paper and to clarify that we are not taking a rejectionist, nihilistic stand, but that we are talking about very clear issues. This paper contradicts Resolution 242, by considering the territory as disputed. Therefore, it breaks the principles of the peace process.

[Correspondent] How, then, do you envision the future of the peace process and the next round?

[Al-Husayni] If the U.S. tour comes up with a new vision that deems the land occupied territory and, consequently, we are able to establish a declaration of principles based on this premise, then there will be hope that the peace process will move forward and the 11th round will be fruitful. However, if the Americans and the Israelis do not reach such a conclusion, then the 11th round will be threatened with obstacles and deadlock.

[Correspondent] Did the Palestinian delegation get an impression yesterday during the meeting with the U.S. envoy that this paper will be reconsidered?

[Al-Husayni] I cannot say this. However, they started to talk about an attempt to find new formulas. [end recording]

### Says G-7 Call To End Boycott Premature

*TA1007152693 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1500 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Faysal al-Husayni referred to the call by the G-7 to end the Arab boycott on Israel saying that it was premature. He said it is a provocation because it is too early to call on the Arabs to cancel the boycott while Israel steps up violence everywhere, especially in Jerusalem. Al-Husanyi said the boycott should not be lifted before overall peace is achieved and Israel agrees to return to the Arabs the lands it captured in 1967.

### 'Urayqat: U.S. Should Resume Talks With PLO

*NC1107071693 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0510 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Telephone interview with Dr. Sa'ib 'Urayqat, deputy head of the delegation to the Arab-Israeli peace talks, in Jerusalem, by Ramadan Husayn in Cairo, from the "Dialogue From Afar" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Husayn] What did you discuss with Dennis Ross, coordinator of the Arab-Israeli peace process? And did you reach any specific results during the talks?

['Urayqat] The U.S. envoy was informed that the aim of his visit to the region was to meet senior officials in Egypt, Syria, and Israel and that they should go to Tunis to meet the Palestinian leadership, especially since the meetings are held with regional foreign ministers and heads of government. [sentence as heard]

Also discussed yesterday were the issues of territorial jurisdiction and Jerusalem. First, we affirmed to the U.S. delegation that we are not prepared to rely on the U.S. paper as a basis. This paper was rejected because it gave Israel the right to claim sovereignty over the occupied land, which means undermining Resolution 242. An in-depth discussion of this point was held, and we put forward all our positions, saying that without Jerusalem, no solution is conceivable.

The third point discussed was human rights in the occupied Palestinian territories, the continuing violations of these rights, and the continuation of settlements. The U.S. side listened and asked us for new formulas. We told them that on 10 May we presented a comprehensive document on a declaration of principles. We cling to it, believing it to rely on the terms of reference, Resolutions 242 and 338, and the letter of invitation.

No agreement was reached, but we agreed to hold another meeting on Monday [12 July] and one on Tuesday, which means we will have two more meetings.

[Husayn] Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said in a statement that an agreement with the Palestinians is imminent. What is your comment?

['Urayqat] As a Palestinian side, we are doing our utmost to achieve peace. Everyone realizes we are the nation that suffers more than anyone else and that our land is under occupation, therefore we seek to achieve peace. But, contrary to what Peres said, we believe the gap is very big because of the Israeli intransigence over excluding Jerusalem and the territorial jurisdiction. This point makes the gap very wide. We were hoping that the U.S. side would intervene according to international legitimacy with a paper to bridge the gap. The U.S. intervention this time was in Israel's favor and adopted the Israeli stances, which made the gap wider than it was before the U.S. intervention.

[Husayn] You proposed a plan for a declaration of joint Palestinian-Israeli principles. Israel proposed a similar working paper, and the U.S. side intervened and presented another paper. Where do the three papers concur?

['Urayqat] The main differences are over two fundamental points, the territorial jurisdiction, and Jerusalem, in addition to settlement. We presented a comprehensive paper to all the concerned parties, namely Europe and the Arab countries. [sentence as heard] This paper relied on the bases and terms of reference of the peace process. Regrettably, the U.S. paper relied on what was brought to the table and [word indistinct] and stemmed from what Rabin could and could not do. In other words, it considered only that aspect. This made the U.S. paper almost exactly the same as the Israeli paper, and, in some cases, it explained Israeli stances that the Israeli delegation had not dared to raise, such as the claim to sovereignty over the occupied territories. The gap over these points I mentioned is very wide; this is the primary issue.

Ross' tour will include Cairo and Syria. Egypt knows the Palestinian position, and our information is that Egyptian diplomacy is doing all it can to bridge the gap according to the terms of reference of the peace process and international legitimacy, mainly as they concern Jerusalem and territorial jurisdiction.

[Husayn] Dr. 'Urayqat, reports said the U.S. working paper touched on the issue of confederation with Jordan but did not discuss the status of Jerusalem in the negotiations or the Palestinian self-government authority. How true are these reports? If they are true, what is your view of the issue of confederation with Jordan?

['Urayqat] The paper did not touch on confederation with Jordan. It did not mention Jordan at all. Looking at confederation, there are the Palestine National Council resolutions that go back to 1983. The Palestinian leadership has stressed its commitment to this proposal and to confederation with Jordan. This is a bilateral Jordanian-Palestinian issue that we will seek to achieve in accordance with the two people's voluntary choice.

[Husayn] You mentioned that Dennis Ross was supposed to go to Tunisia to meet PLO officials. Does this mean the threads of dialogue between PLO officials and the United States remain officially severed?

['Urayqat] Yes. Regrettably so. We believe—and we told the U.S. side so yesterday—that the resumption of the U.S. dialogue with the PLO will shorten the distance toward achieving progress in the peace process. We are a delegation that has been given a mission by the PLO. The time has come to give the peace process new impetus by resuming the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue on the leadership level. This is very necessary for the peace process, and we see no justification to maintain the rupture in the dialogue between the PLO and the U.S. Administration.

[Husayn] Dr. 'Urayqat, are you ready to reach an agreement with Israel if no progress is made on the other Arab-Israeli tracks?

['Urayqat] Naturally, we are a main party in the peace process, like the other Arab parties. As a Palestinian side, we joined the peace process to achieve the comprehensive, just, and lasting peace based on the principle of land for peace, that is, on Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and from the occupied Lebanese territory in accordance with Resolution 425. We don't and we won't seek to be a party to a unilateral peace. But the Palestinian track has a unique aspect, namely that we joined the peace process on the basis of two stages: a transitional stage and a final one. We say the final stage means there will be a comprehensive peace that will include all the Arab parties.

[Husayn] Dr. 'Urayqat, as you mentioned earlier, you will meet Dennis Ross, the coordinator of the Arab-Israeli peace process, on Monday. What will you say at the next meeting?

['Urayqat] Tomorrow, we will again present a comprehensive review of the stances on territorial jurisdiction and Jerusalem. The U.S. delegation will hopefully understand without any ambiguity that no solution can be conceived that excludes Jerusalem or that rules out the measures to be taken during the transitional period being applied to east Jerusalem. This issue cannot be bypassed. The Israeli Government cannot consolidate its annexation of Jerusalem and of more than 30 percent of the occupied territories through settlement. It cannot make us enter into an agreement on a transitional or a final stage on that basis. The basis is the inadmissibility of occupying the territories of others by force. Israel must understand this. The U.S. Administration is now required to abide by the rulings of international legitimacy and the United States' declared stances on Jerusalem and settlement since 1967 if it wants the peace process to succeed and continue, especially because the

U.S. Administration has said since 1967 that East Jerusalem is part of the occupied territories and that settlement is illegal and an obstacle to peace.

### PLO's Khalid: Ross 'Did Not Bring Anything New'

*JN1207085693 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Jul 93 p 15*

[Text] A prominent PLO Executive Committee member has called for honoring the Executive Committee's decisions, especially its recent decision to reject the U.S. paper because it conflicts with the resolutions of international legitimacy, including Resolution 242.

Taysir Khalid, who is also a member of the Political Bureau of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, was replying to statements by Faysal al-Husayni that hinted that the Palestinians were willing to discuss amendments to the U.S. paper.

Answering a question, Khalid said Dennis Ross did not bring anything new to the region and did not show any willingness to introduce amendments to the U.S. paper that would change the substance of the U.S. stand toward the questions of Jerusalem, geographic jurisdiction, security, and sovereignty, as well as settlements and settlement activity.

Khalid said it is very harmful to propagate illusions that the U.S. Administration is willing to change its stand toward these issues, noting that these stands are identical to those of the U.S. Government.

He asserted that the talks held between Dennis Ross and a Palestinian delegation in occupied Jerusalem demonstrated once again the U.S. Administration's adherence to its biased stands toward Israel and to the working paper it submitted to the Palestinians and Israelis during the 10th round, which led the peace process into a dark tunnel.

Khalid called on the Palestinian leadership to stop its participation in the negotiations and to rebuild the negotiating process on the basis of international resolutions. He also asked it to move immediately to the arrangements of the final stage on the basis of these resolutions, including the implementation of Resolution 242, and to adhere to the PLO's right to represent the Palestinian people at the negotiating table and its right to negotiate over the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people in accordance with international resolutions on the Palestine question.

Khalid called for opening a comprehensive national dialogue with the participation of all Palestinian factions, personalities, and forces within and outside the PLO so as to reach comprehensive national Palestinian unity and restore cohesion among the Palestinian people.

### Palestinians Said Seeking Amendments To U.S. Paper

*JN1207093893 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 12 Jul 93 p 1*

["Special to the JORDAN TIMES" by Wafa' 'Amr]

[Text] Amman—Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) officials said Sunday [11 July] that the Palestinians were prepared to deal with the U.S. document on interim self-government if Washington introduced changes recognising East Jerusalem and the occupied territories as lands seized by Israel in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.

The officials said that the PLO had asked Egypt to convey its new position to U.S. Middle East peace coordinator Dennis Ross during his visit to Cairo Saturday.

American and Arab pressures on the PLO to accept the U.S. document as a basis for Palestinian-Israeli negotiations compelled Palestinians to deal more flexibly with the U.S. paper. But they remain unwilling to budge on the two key issues—jurisdiction and Jerusalem.

"We will consider the American document only if U.S. introduced changes on Jerusalem and jurisdiction," said one PLO official.

He said: "The only changes we will accept would be an American document that recognises the West Bank and Gaza Strip, including Jerusalem as occupied territories and not disputed lands as stated in the U.S. document."

"This means that these territories would be considered one territorial unit," he said.

His statements reflected a departure from previous Palestinian positions.

Palestinians have rejected the U.S. document as a basis for future negotiations mainly because it excludes East Jerusalem from the Palestinian interim self-government authority.

According to Palestinains, the document also fragements the occupied territories and gives both Israelis and Palestinians the same right to claim sovereignty over the occupied territories in the future.

Although pressed by the U.S. to submit ammendments to the U.S. document and deal with it as a basis to reach an agreement with Israel over interim self-government, Palestinians adhered to their stand that it cannot be a basis.

However, the changes demanded by the PLO would annul the U.S. document, which they said would enforce new terms of reference to the 20-month-old Middle East peace process.

The original terms of reference, stated in the letters of invitations and letters of assurances the U.S. presented to all parties involved in the peace process, recognise the Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, and that East Jerusalem is part of these territories.

"If the U.S. introduces changes on Jerusalem and jurisdiction or if it submits another paper consistent with the original terms of references and the letter of assurances, we will consider our position," the official said.

In Cairo Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa met a PLO team Sunday to discuss the U.S. paper on Palestinian self-government.

A Palestinian source said the Egyptians, after consulting the Palestinians, had proposed to Mr. Ross Saturday that the U.S. draft define clearly that the self-government would cover the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and East Jerusalem.

### PLO's 'Abbas Comments on Talks in Cairo, Confederation

*NC1207065993 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 0510 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Telephone interview with Mahmud 'Abbas, PLO Executive Committee member, in Amman, by Ashraf 'Abd-al-'Aziz in Cairo, from the "Dialogue From Afar" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] ['Abd-al-'Aziz] Mahmud 'Abbas, welcome to the Voice of the Arabs.

['Abbas] Thank you.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] You met yesterday with Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa. What happened at the meeting?

['Abbas] We met twice with 'Amr Musa and Dr. Usamah al-Baz as part of the Palestinian-Egyptian coordination on the Middle East peace process. The talks followed the Israeli foreign minister's visit to Egypt and the tour of the region by the American delegation. We discussed these two missions in light of the 10th round of peace negotiations, which ended with an unofficial U.S. paper presented to the Palestinian delegation.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] In your meeting with 'Amr Musa, naturally, you learned of the American views as conveyed by the American delegation. What is the Palestinian position on these American views?

['Abbas] The American position is known through the paper the Americans presented to our delegation in Washington. They came here to listen to our views. We, of course, have many observations on the paper, but the following three are the main ones: Territorial jurisdiction, Jerusalem, and the terms of reference. We discussed our opinion with our brothers in Egypt. We exchanged views and, I believe, the gist was conveyed to the Americans. At first, we said the American paper as a whole was unacceptable, but the worst things about it were the points I mentioned. We clearly and frankly expressed our views on those points and said that if there was a clear vision on them, the rest of the paper could be discussed.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Have the Americans proposed launching a Palestinian-Jordanian confederation? What is your position on this?

['Abbas] No, this has not been discussed. If you remember, this is included in the American letter of assurances, but it was not mentioned clearly. The Americans said they do not rule out the establishment of a confederation, but they did not say how, when, or between which parties. Generally, it is known that talk about a confederation means a confederation between Jordan and Palestine.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] What is the Palestinian position on such a confederation?

['Abbas] We have agreed to this for more than 10 years. Successive Palestine National Council meetings have adopted this. When we sit with our brothers in Jordan, we discuss the subject. We agree on this issue, and we may enter into the details of this subject soon.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] On holy Jerusalem—a point of dispute, especially as the American paper did not mention it—'Amr Musa stressed that East Jerusalem is Arab and must return to the Palestinians as the capital of the state of Palestine. Have you sensed a U.S. retreat on holy Jerusalem?

['Abbas] The Americans did not mention Jerusalem in their paper. But they clearly mentioned it in the letter of assurances. They said they reject the annexation of Jerusalem and any demographic or geographic changes to its boundaries. This is the American position, and we always demand that the United States stick to its commitments. The Egyptian and the Arab position is very clear: Arab Jerusalem is an Arab Jerusalem.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Mahmud 'Abbas, in Jordan you will meet His Majesty King Husayn. What will the Palestinian delegation discuss in Jordan?

['Abbas] You know that we and Jordan are bound by an agreement concluded before the Madrid conference and under which the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation was formed. The agreement provides for constant coordination between us. Whether now, in the interim phase, or after the interim, we will have relations in many fields. These must be put within specific frameworks. We will discuss this with the brothers, and we hope to have the honor of meeting his majesty if he is here.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Will you visit other countries on your shuttle tour?

['Abbas] There are no planned visits now. But other brothers visited Damascus, and I already paid several visits to Gulf states. Amman will now be our last station, but we may pay other visits in future.

['Abd-al-'Aziz] Thank you. You are always welcome on the Voice of the Arabs.

['Abbas] Thank you.

## PLO Official Condemns Israeli Decision on Jerusalem

*JN0907122293 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 9 Jul 93 p 20*

[By Tawfiq 'Abid]

[Text] Muhammad Zuhdi al-Nashashibi, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has condemned the Israeli Government's decision to keep Jerusalem as the united capital of Israel. He said that this decision totally contradicts international legitimacy, UN resolutions, and the basics of the peace process.

Responding to a question posed to him by AL-DUSTUR, he said that the Israeli measures, especially the ones dealing with the holy city of Jerusalem, are one of the main reasons the Palestinians insist on the inclusion of Jerusalem in the bilateral negotiations and the transitional phase in order to put an end to Israeli schemes aimed at detaching Jerusalem from the West Bank.

He added: The Israeli Government violated the UN resolution that was the basis for the establishment of Israel and that does not permit it to annex Jerusalem or make it the capital. The Israeli Government also violated UN Security Council Resolution 242, which stipulates withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem.

Al-Nashashibi demanded that the United States, in its capacity as a sponsor of the peace process, implement the contents of the letter of assurances it presented to the PLO before the Madrid conference. He said that the U.S. stand is firm and is based on not recognizing the annexation of East Jerusalem or the legitimacy of expanding the borders of Jerusalem municipality. Moreover, he said, the Israeli decision contradicts the Vatican's policy, which represents the Christian world's stand toward the Jerusalem issue.

As for what could be done in the Islamic world to abort the Israeli decision, al-Nashashibi said: The Jerusalem Committee, headed by King Hassan II, should hold an emergency meeting as soon as possible to discuss the Israeli decision and make the necessary contacts in this regard.

He added: At the same time, we demand that the Arab League and the Islamic Conference Organization hold an emergency meeting in order to unite stands and take measures that ensure the Israeli decision is annulled and maintain the rights of Muslim and Christian Arabs to regaining Jerusalem.

He said: The foreign ministers of the Arab cordon states, who will meet in Beirut after a few days, are requested to discuss the dimensions of the Israeli decision and define an Arab stand. He stressed that Israel cannot decide the fate of the holy city.

On the other hand, in his capacity as head of the PLO Economic Affairs and Planning Department, al-Nashashibi demanded that the Arab League General Secretariat send a political, economic, legal memorandum to the summit conference of the seven leading industrial states that emphasizes the Arab countries' right to adhere to the economic boycott on Israel.

He said that the boycott is a legitimate weapon in the hands of the Arabs and that no country can force them to abandon this weapon until a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East is achieved. He noted that even after acheiving a political settlement, the interstate economic relations issue is regarded as falling within national sovereignty.

## 'Arafat: Jerusalem 'Cornerstone' of Peace Process

*LD0907184393 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Abu-'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], president of the state of Palestine, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a message to the masses of our heroic Palestinian people in the occupied homeland and in the diaspora on the occasion of the 68th month of the blessed initifadah.

The message states, inter alia: Today we are standing on the verge of a decisive moment, and we are facing a crossroads on the issues and the future of the peace process. The 10th round of the peace talks, its process, proceedings and outcome, was the epitome of the 20-month-old talks, as well as a warning that the peace process as a whole might stall.

Our delegation, however, transformed the 10th round of the talks to a round of talks on Jerusalem. The issue of the holy city, which has been facing a rapid process of Judaization aimed at changing its Arab, Muslim, and Christian character, was the core of the Palestinian stance at every round of talks and every discussion. And we, in the face of Rabin's plan, which has been trying through the isolation and the encirclement of Jerusalem, as well as its isolation from the rest of the occupied territory, have been steadfast and imposed confrontation, stressing that the cornerstone of any negotiations must be based on the understanding that Jerusalem and the West Bank are part of the occupied territories, from which an Israeli withdrawal should be made in accordance with the resolutions of international legality, which are the bases for the negotiations and which are the point of reference for the peace process.

Brother President Abu-'Ammar also said in his message: The American Administration presented the 30 June paper, which practically represents an undermining of the peace process. It makes the negotiations liable to continue without guidance, a compass, or binding terms of reference. Hence our firm position, which was conveyed to the American Administration to the effect that this paper, in addition to the fact that basically it is no good for debates and that it is required that it be set aside, is putting the entire peace process in danger, and it definitively puts in question the credibility of the United States as a sponsor and an honest mediator in the peace process.

We have warned our Arab brothers about the danger of the recent developments during the contacts we have had and will continue to have in the coming days in order to secure a unified Arab position. The dropping of the terms of reference in the Palestinian-Israeli talks would be followed by the dropping of other terms of reference in the other negotiating processes. The position expressed by the 30 June paper concerning Jerusalem constitutes a defiance and a provocation to the Arab and Islamic nation, because Jerusalem is not the problem of the Palestinians alone. It is the problem of all Arabs, all Muslims, and all Christians, and there is no one among us who can accept forgoing a grain of the sand of Holy Jerusalem or the homeland.

We have adopted the peace option out of our convicton for our rights, and we consider it to be a scene for struggle to wrench and obtain these rights. We have adopted the road of peace and not that of surrender, and our delegation to the peace talks has continued its insistence on the attachment to the constants passed by our national and central councils.

Brother President Abu-'Ammar added in his message: There is another reality that must be realized by all: The escalation of various forms of siege and starvation and the pressure on us and our people, in which, regrettably, some brothers are taking part, will not make us stoop or offer concessions. It will lead to more of our firmness, faith, and attachment to our rights and sacred land and our Holy Jerusalem.

Rabin, as Shamir before him, with the backing of the United States of America, continues escalation of the savage repression against the masses of our people in the occupied territories, using all ways, from cold-blooded killing of our children to the war of starvation and destruction of institutions, to the confiscation of land, deportations and arrests, demographic changes and the setting up of the settlements belt.

Rabin and others are proving their inability to read the history of our people. Anyone who believes that he can break the struggling will of our people is deluding himself, and anyone who thinks for a moment that he can diminish our faith and determination or break the struggling spirit of our mujahidin masses is living an illusion. Our rights are not up for sale or for bargaining.

While again stressing our eagerness for the peace process, we underline the need for respect for the terms of reference for the peace process as a condition for the success of this process. We are still waiting to hear from President Clinton and from Secretary of State Christopher on their reaffirmation of the commitment to an American role that proceeds from the eagerness to implement the international resolutions and to impose on the partners to the peace process the respect of the terms of reference of the latter. Likewise, we are looking forward to an effective Russian move to stimulate the peace process. It also has become urgent for all of the sides to engage in an assessment of what has been done so far in order to arrive at the appropriate results concerning the framework of the negotiations—the framework that marked the start of the negotiations and proved its own inadequacy and that should now be reformulated to add what it lacks and needs regarding the Palestinian representation, to meet the inevitable necessity to agree on the shape and foundations of a final solution on the basis of the internatonal resolutions, and to impose the effective facts to save the peace process as a whole.

Brother President Abu-'Ammar also said in his message: The difficult nature of the period in which we are now living necessitates that we realize that the assault against our people will increase and that attempts to break our will will escalate, but we continue our road armed with unswerving faith, firm determination and vigorous will, armed with the unity of our national ranks. Unity is our protective shield in facing up to the tyranny of the enemy, and it is what gives us strength to foil the conspiracies and to confront the oppression and repression of occupation.

Sisters and brothers, let us increase our ability to protect our sacred dream, maintain our objectives and keep our banner flying high as a witness to the vitality of an insurgent people and to its sacred intifadah in wrenching its rights so as to come out victorious. We will win our rights, and we will be victorious, God willing.

At the end of his message, Brother President Abu-'Ammar emphasized the need to strengthen national unity and bring ranks together to make the roots of this homeland a strong and firm barrier that protects the march, to strengthen our steadfastness with more social solidarity in facing up to the policy of siege and starvation, and to strengthen our blows with power, determination, and faith, with a true and sincere jihad and brave resistance. Let the earth burn under the feet of the invaders, and let us make all places of struggle in the cities, villages, and camps barricades of struggle in confronting the iron fist, the Zionist tyranny, and the Israeli occupation and its military repression machine.

## PFLP-GC's Jibril Comments on Assassination Threats

*NC0907171793 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 Apr 93*

[Text] Ahmad Jibril, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command [PFLP-GC], said that threats by Zionist officials to assassinate him reflect anxiety and deep anger at the operations carried out by the PFLP-GC against the Zionists yesterday.

The front carried out daring operations against the Zionists in southern Lebanon yesterday, causing heavy losses.

Ahmad Jibril told a correspondent for the ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY in Beirut today that PFLP-GC fighters carried out yesterday's operations carefully and in accordance with a well-devised program. They managed to kill more than six Zionists and return safely to base, he said. Jibril added: In our confrontation of the Zionist enemy, we derive help from God Almighty.

### Hamas Spokesman Denies Internal Differences

*JN1207103893 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 12 Jul 93 p 20*

[By Riyad Mansur]

[Text] A leading Palestinian leader of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas, has strongly denied any differences within the movement or within the ranks of the Palestinian deportees stranded in Marj al-Zuhur, stressing that Hamas has democratic performance, clear political stands, and shura [consultation].

In an exclusive statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B, Engineer Ibrahim Ghawshah, official spokesman for Hamas, acknowledged there had been some minor political differences between members of the Islamic Jihad Movement and members of Hamas, attributing this to psychological pressure and extreme suffering.

Ghawshah held the Palestinian leadership fully responsible for breaking Security Council Resolution 799 stipulating the return of the Palestinian deportees, accusing it of circumventing the resolution when it participated in the 9th round of negotiations.

Answering a question, he said Hamas is not offering itself as a substitute for the PLO, asserting that Hamas is a popular, Islamic, Palestinian movement which recognizes the PLO as a national political framework for all the sons of the Palestinian people.

Eng. Ghawshah said Hamas will present itself democratically at the new Palestine National Council to be formed through elections, to rectify corroding concepts within the PLO and come up with a strong concept befitting a strong people.

Answering another question on national dialogue, he asserted that Hamas has so far not received any invitation for a comprehensive national dialogue, saying Hamas will study such an invitation upon receiving it. He pointed out that Hamas extends its hand to the Palestinian leadership to help it after its serious political fall.

He said raising the question of national dialogue is meant to conceal realities on the ground and to deceive Palestinian public opinion with the national dialogue issue.

Hamas proposes national dialogue in a principled manner, and not as a tactical move, as done by the PLO leadership, which is moving quickly toward accepting the administrative self-rule.

### Al-Rantisi: 82 Deportees To Seek Repatriation

*JN1007183193 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] The Palestainian deportees [in Marj al-Zuhur in south Lebanon] have decided to march toward the Zummarayya crossing, with the participation of 82 militant deportees who require hospitalization.

Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Rantisi, spokesman for the militant returnees, told the Damascus daily TISHRIN today that a committee made up of doctors and nurses of the camp will escort the sick. They plan to stay there hoping they will be allowed to enter Palestine. If the Zionist forces refuse them entry, al-Rantisi said, they will return to the camp and a special committee will then hand Arab and world media a list of the sick and a description of their conditions so that they appeal to human rights organizations to work toward easing their suffering and getting them back home to receive treatment at our Palestinian hospitals.

## Algeria

### Zeroual Named To Replace Nezzar as Defense Minister

*LD1007124093 Algiers ENTV Television Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] The Higher State Council has appointed Lamine Zeroual, a retired brigadier general, as new defense minister in place of Major General Khaled Nezzar, who remains a member of the Higher State Council. Major General Mohamed Lamari has been appointed as new chief of staff in place of Major General Abdelmalek Guenaizia, who has been asked to undertake other tasks.

Lamine Zeroual was born on 3 July 1941 in Batna, and is married with three children. He was an officer in the National Liberation Army and graduated from the Military School of Moscow and the War School in Paris. [passage omitted]

### Commentary Analyzes Change

*LD1107044793 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[(Mohamed Chanouch) commentary]

[Text] The change announced by the Higher State Council [HSC] which affecting the top level of the military establishment confirms the special character of this establishment's composition and system, which can never be shaken by a change of personnel even at the highest positions and military ranks. This is rare in the countries of the Third World.

In many African and Asian states, changes of this nature do not occur without resulting in events which in many instances reach bloody tragedy. There are many examples of this.

If we look at this change from the perspective of the special situation through which our country is passing, this truth is confirmed. The change at this high level took place in a situation characterized by agitation in the political arena, continuing terrorist activity, and escalating rumors in all directions, especially rumors about changes in the government.

The change has also been made before the conclusion of the process initiated by the HSC, the course of dialogue, the outcome of which will not be known before the national gathering expected to be convened next fall. It has also been made before the announced referendum on the transitional period.

These facts as a whole face us with one question: What does this change mean? Or rather: What does the rush to make this change, only five months before the end of the transitional period, mean?

The state of health of Defense Minister Khaled Nezzar is not an acceptable justification for such a change, as some analyses have suggested. Similarly, the return of retired Brigadier Lamine Zeroual to the military establishment as defense minister means that the decisionmakers in the state have assumed the responsibility of organizing this establishment according to national orientations, contributing to the realization of the hoped for national consensus.

On the other hand, the appointment of Major General Mohamed Lamari as the chief of staff of the people's national army suggests an emphasis on a stern policy in confronting violence and terrorism and the army's role in maintaining the nation's unity.

The fact that Khaled Nezzar will retain his membership in the HSC means that the bridges built between the HSC and the military after the resignation of Chadli Bendjedid will be maintained and that the situation will be controlled on the basis of the Constitution, which delegates the authorities of the president to the five-member presidency.

The coincidence of this change with numerous statements by well- known historical and political figures such as [former President] Ahmed Ben Bella and Hocine Ait Ahmed [leader of the Socialist Forces Front], who favor the seeking of a historical national reconciliation, gives rise to many questions: What position will the army take on national reconciliation and to what extent will the military institution, under the leadership of Lamine Zeroual, interact with the groups that support reconciliation? The other question: Is there room for reconciliatory formulas between the call for national reconciliation and the path toward national consensus chosen by the HSC in the preliminary document on the basis for national reconciliation?

### Ministry Refutes APS Report on Increased Terrorism

*LD1007042293 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Following the publication by APS of a toll of acts of terrorism and sabotage this week, which was then carried by other media, in which APS talked about a serious upsurge in these operations, the Ministry of Interior and Local Communities issued a statement this evening denying the reports carried on the subject. Over to Bariza Berrazag with the contents of this statement:

[Berrazag] On 8 July the majority of the national media was talking about a serious upsurge in terrorist acts in Algeria, basing their articles on a news report carried by APS on 7 July. These reports were then carried immediately by the French news agency AFP, the statement from the Ministry of Interior and Local Communities says.

The APS report does not correspond to reality and such statements commit only their authors, the statement adds. The statement further notes that the current investigations into the forest fires have not yet established whether these acts are of a terrorist nature. According to the same statement, these fires break out every year and the damage they have caused this year does not exceed that of previous years.

The Interior Ministry statement also says: APS did not check the veracity of its reports with the authorized sources before publishing them. By carrying such news, the authors of the APS report in question have rendered an invaluable service to those behind the terrorist acts, because these people are seeking to give substance to the thesis that the country has been put to fire and the sword.

The statement concludes: Out of its concern to present the truth to the public about everything concerning the fight against terrorism, the ministry is seeking, with this clarification, to establish the truth.

### Constantine Court Passes Three Death Sentences

*LD1107040593 Algiers Radio Algiers Network in Arabic 2200 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] The special judicial council in Constantine has passed three death sentences and a life sentence against an armed group which raided the local agricultural and development bank in Annaba. Here's a report on the story by Hayat Bouzidi from Constantine.

[Bouzidi] Death sentences were passed against Ammar Bouzeraa and Mohamed Chaboubi in their presence and, in absentia, against Baransi, who is on the run. Mouncif Levy received a sentence of life imprisonment. As for brothers Ben Amor, Rabah, Djemal, and Abdelkader Abada, they were acquitted.

The sentences were passed by the special judicial council in Constantine against on the seven on charges of setting up an terrorist group; robbery, with the use of firearms, of 3,216,000 Algerian dinars, over 58,000 French francs, and $7,000 from the agricultural and rural development bank in Annaba; and the unlicensed possession of two automatic pistols, a hunting rifle, and three tear gas bombs.

The robbery took place on 4 November 1992 with the help of a bank employee who is on the run. Two members of the group, Mohamed Belaid and Brahim Abada, were killed in a confrontation with security officers as they attempted to arrest them. [passage omitted]

### Prime Minister, Moroccan Ambassador Discuss Cooperation

*LD1107114493 Rabat MAP in Arabic 0930 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Algiers, 11 Jul (MAP)—Mr. Abdelkrim Semmar, the Moroccan ambassador in Algiers, was received yesterday, Saturday, by Algerian Prime Minister Belaid Abdessalam within the framework of the former's contacts with Algerian officials.

During this meeting the two sides reviewed relations between the two countries and various aspects of bilateral cooperation.

Both sides stressed their common desire to work to bolster bilateral cooperation and thus contribute to the building of the Arab Maghreb, particularly in a situation characterized by the emergence of economic groupings throughout the world.

Mr. Belaid Abdessalam assured the Moroccan ambassador that his government is prepared to work in this direction in order to raise bilateral cooperation to the level aspired to by the leaders of the two countries.

The Moroccan ambassador assured the Algerian prime minister of Morocco's desire to consolidate Moroccan-Algerian relations at all levels.

The Moroccan ambassador had previously held talks with a number of other Algerian officials.

## Egypt

### Musa Holds Talks With Palestinian, U.S. Officials

#### Meets PLO's 'Abbas

*NC1007070393 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2130 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Cairo, 9 Jul (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa tonight met the Palestinian delegation visiting Cairo led by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu-Mazin. The meeting was attended by Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs.

Musa said: Discussions dealt with the negotiating process, its continuation, and ways of supporting it. They also covered details relating to the negotiations on the Palestinian-Israeli track following the consultations with Israel and those to be held tomorrow with the U.S. side.

The foreign minister said he was contacted today by Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and Dennis Ross, the U.S. coordinator on Arab-Israeli negotiations. He said the viewpoints of the parties concerned are now shaping up to boost the issue. He also said there are Palestinian and Israeli proposals and work is under way to narrow the gap between them. He stressed that Egypt seeks to strengthen the negotiations and bring the views closer.

Mahmud 'Abbas said consultations were held during the meeting on the outcome of the 10th round of peace negotiations and the Egyptian talks with Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres. He added that the consultations also included the Palestinian stance.

The PLO official said there are many unacceptable points in the U.S. memorandum and that the Palestinian team met Dennis Ross to explain the Palestinian position on it.

Asked why they didn't accept it, he said: The memorandum contains many things that we cannot discuss or accept.

'Abbas went on to say the Palestinian delegation demands the implementation of the Madrid principles, the U.S. letter of assurances, and international legitimacy. He said the Palestinians believe the negotiations are a necessary act of struggle, noting in this respect the Palestinians' continuing involvement in the negotiations. He said Egyptian and Syrian emphasis on the need to continue the negotiations is respected. He also said there is nothing new about the resumption of the Palestinian-U.S. dialogue.

### Talks With Ross

*NC1007090493 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0853 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA)—Egyptian-U.S. talks on ways to push the Middle East peace process forward began in the Foreign Ministry today. Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa chaired the Egyptian side, while Dennis Ross, general coordinator for the peace negotiations, who arrived in Cairo earlier today, chaired the American side.

The talks are being attended by Dr. Usamah al-Baz, first Foreign Ministry under secretary and director of the President's Office for Political Affairs, and U.S. Ambassador in Cairo Robert Pelletreau.

The talks are part of consultations Egypt is holding with the various parties concerned with the Middle East peace process to find ways and means to eliminate the obstacles hindering progress.

### Says Ross Meeting 'Fruitful'

*NC1007150593 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1409 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has said that his talks with Dennis Ross, general coordinator for the peace negotiations, were fruitful. He said that he and Ross discussed all aspects of the current phase of the peace process, especially the Palestinian-Israeli track, the U.S. efforts and position, and our position on all current elements of the process. He noted that the discussions focused on all tracks and elements of the negotiating process, including the temporary and transitional stages [al-marhalah al-mu'aqqatah wa al-marhalah al-intiqaliyah].

Musa said: We heard the U.S. analysis of the situation and the U.S. side heard the Egyptian analysis, which is based on the numerous contacts Egypt has made, particularly the latest contacts with the Palestinians, Israelis, and Syrians. He added: We will not enter into details because these are delicate matters and this is not the right time to broach them.

Musa stressed that ignoring the status of Jerusalem is not possible, but the discussions dealt with ways of approaching all issues related to the proposed stages. He voiced his hope that the upcoming rounds of negotiations will achieve tangible progress. He noted that there are new U.S. ideas in addition to the ideas of the Egyptian party and the parties concerned with the negotiations. We discussed these ideas with the U.S. side, he said. Musa pointed out that there is a U.S. plan or paper that includes all topics that can be discussed on the Palestinian track. He stressed that the talks focus on the transitional phase.

Musa will meet with PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu-Mazin, this evening to brief him on the outcome of his meeting with the U.S. delegation.

After the meeting, Ross said that the talks were lengthy and he stressed that all parties are doing all they can to achieve progress in the peace talks and bring the various points of view closer. He declined to elaborate on the issues discussed, saying that maintaining secrecy about the talks and confining them to the parties concerned will help achieve progress. He praised Egypt's efforts to propel the peace process.

### Briefs 'Abbas on Ross Visit

*NC1007175393 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1730 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa met this evening with the Palestinian delegation currently visiting Cairo headed by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas. They continued discussion of developments in the Palestine question and efforts to push the peace negotiations forward in light of the talks the foreign minister held today with Dennis Ross, the U.S. coordinator for the peace talks.

### Further Talks With 'Abbas

*NC1107101893 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 0900 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa held a meeting today with the Palestinian delegation visiting Cairo headed by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas.

The aim of the meeting was to discuss efforts to advance peace in light of Foreign Minister Musa's talks yesterday with Dennis Ross, U.S. coordinator for the peace talks.

### Comments on Discussions

*NC1107191293 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA)—Foreign Minister 'Amr Musa has stated that the recent U.S. paper does not cancel any of the principles contained in the letter of invitation to the Madrid conference.

He said the American paper is a good basis for discussion, negotiation, and relations between the various parties.

He added that his talks today with the Palestinian delegation were part of a series of contacts Egypt is holding with various parties to prepare the appropriate atmosphere, framework, and papers to render the negotiating process a success.

He added that Egypt is currently working to bring closer the viewpoints of the parties concerned in the talks.

He affirmed that Egypt is holding contacts on all levels with the parties concerned so that the peace process reaches a just and fair peace settlement.

On his upcoming visit to Lebanon on Saturday, Musa said Egypt and Lebanon have strong relations. Lebanon is a major party in the peace process and Egypt is concerned about Lebanese interests and the Lebanese-Israeli track of the peace talks. It is also interested in all the other tracks of the peace talks.

He said: My visit to Lebanon will provide an important opportunity to exchange viewpoints on bolstering bilateral relations in addition to discussing the peace process.

He said he will carry a message from President Mubarak to Lebanese President Ilyas al-Hirawi. He will also hold talks with the Lebanese prime minister, the foreign minister, and a number of officials there.

On whether he will discuss the issue of convening a meeting of the foreign ministers of the Mediterranean basin countries during his visit to Greece on Tuesday, 13 July, he clarified that there is a certain obstacle represented by Turkey's failure to participate. This issue will be discussed so that the meetings of the eastern Mediterranean countries will be comprehensive and will include Greece and Turkey.

'Amr Musa said he will discuss with officials in Greece the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina because Greece has a specific position, and Egypt a known and extremely concerned one, with regard to the situation in Bosnia. In addition, he will discuss bilateral relations.

He added that the issue of securing international support in the UN General Assembly for a resolution lifting the ban on arms for the Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina will be one of the topics presented before the emergency meeting of the bureau of Islamic countries' foreign ministers council to convene in Islamabad tomorrow, 12 July.

He said he explained the Egyptian stand on this issue to Assistant Foreign Minister Ambassador Muhab Muqbil before the latter went to Islamabad today.

The minister affirmed that Egyptian action in the Arab arena does not stop. It is important, he concluded, to halt deterioration in Arab relations and get them moving again toward Arab solidarity.

### AL-AHRAM Says Ross Tour Brings Hope for Solution

*NC1007204993 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2030 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Cairo, 10 Jul (MENA)—AL-AHRAM says the American delegation's current tour of the Middle East raises hope that the stumbling block in the way of the peace negotiations after the 10th round can be removed.

In an editorial to be published tomorrow, the paper says the delegation is carrying an American document to bridge the gap between the Palestinian and Israeli positions and reach a joint declaration of principles.

The paper stresses that additional time, effort, and mediation are needed, but hopes run higher with every contact made by one of the parties to create confidence in the others.

### Assembly To Meet To Nominate Mubarak for New Term

*NC1107110893 Cairo Arab Republic of Egypt Radio Network in Arabic 1000 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] People's Assembly Speaker Dr. Ahmad Fathi Surur announced at a news conference today that the Assembly will hold a special session on 21 July to nominate President Muhammad Husni Mubarak for a third presidential term according to a motion to renominate President Mubarak signed by 441 People's Assembly members representing all inclinations in the Assembly.

Surur said the Assembly members' motion came in response to the national will of all sects and groups of the Egyptian people. He noted the tremendous and great achievements in President Mubarak's era and Mubarak's continuous support for democracy and freedom and his personal leadership on economic reform.

### Speaker on Muslim Brotherhood Opposition

*NC1107130693 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1154 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA)—[passage omitted] Asked about the Muslim Brotherhood's opposition to President Husni Mubarak's nomination for a third term in office, People's Assembly Speaker Dr. Fathi Surur said: The Constitution stipulates that the people's deputies—not a particular group or category—nominate someone for a presidential term.

He explained that the Muslim Brotherhood is not a recognized party and had been dissolved in the past. He said no group has the right to oppose the People's Assembly's adherence to the Constitution, law, and regulations, because the Assembly was elected through direct, free ballots. He said some people's abstention from participation in the last People's Assembly election does not undermine the constitutionality of the Assembly. [passage omitted]

### Prisoners To Be Executed for Attempt on Information Minister

*NC1207100593 Cairo MENA in English 0930 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Cairo, July 12 (MENA)—The Military Judiciary Department today turned down appeals presented by the defendants in the case of the attempt on the life of Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif.

An official source at the Military Judiciary Department told MENA that the defendants were informed of this decision.

The defendants in this case will be executed (by hanging) within the coming few days, MENA learned.

### Paper Says G-7 Declaration Repeats 'Hollow Warnings'

*NC1107085393 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0609 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Cairo, 11 Jul (MENA)—AL-AKHBAR warns leaders of the new world order against dividing Bosnia-Herzegovina on ethnic bases, because that would be tantamount to a time bomb threatening world order and human rights. It would also be a serious precedent, violating international laws and charters everywhere.

In its editorial today, the paper notes that those who devised the UN Charter wanted to assert that the aggressor should not be rewarded and that the annexation of any territory the aggressor acquires by force should not be recognized. [passage omitted]

The paper affirms that the political declaration issued by the summit of industrial nations in Tokyo repeated the same hollow warnings uttered by the countries that bear a primary responsibility for maintaining world peace and security. It explains that such statements will have no effect unless they are coupled with decisive measures to end the aggression.

## Morocco

### King Hassan Receives Visiting Saudi Crown Prince

*LD1007165793 Rabat Moroccan Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 1300 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] King Hassan II today received Prince 'Abdallah Bin- 'Abd-al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince, first deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard, who is on a private visit to Morocco. The king and the crown prince had a one-on-one meeting. [passage omitted]

### Roving Ambassador Discusses Settlement of Sahara Issue

*LD1007134793 Rabat MAP in English 1225 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Casablanca, Jul. 10 (MAP)—King Hassan II has generously created all possibilities for his stray children to return to reason and come back to their country, Moroccan roving Ambassador Brahim Hakim Friday told 'MAROC-HEBDO' weekly.

Hakim said it is the King who took the initiative to hold a self- determination referendum in 1981 at the OAU summit in Nairobi. The sovereign later launched his historic call "the country is clement and forgiving" and since then most 'Polisario' cadres returned to Morocco, Hakim said.

On the settlement of the Sahara issue, the roving ambassador noted that there are two elements to be taken into account: First, in line with the Security Council Resolution 809 the mission of the UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali is facilitated and the referendum can be held by the end of the year. Second, in Tindouf the 'Polisario' is still trying to prevent most Sahrawi tribes from participating in the referendum.

The UN mission supervising the referendum should deal with population in the southern provinces rather than with the 'Polisario', he said, adding that this scenario can be achieved without the participation of the 'Polisario'.

Concerning the future of Sahrawi populations in Tindouf, Hakim underlined the referendum will be held in southern Morocco and not in Tindouf where the number of sequestered persons does not exceed 15,000 people which is very small figure compared to the inhabitants living in the Sahara whose number varies between 200,000 and 300,000 persons.

The Sahrawis living in Tindouf should have the appropriate security guarantees from the UN so that they can be free to return to Morocco, he said. The Moroccan southern provinces witnessed an important economic and social development which impacted the mentality of people, Hakim said, adding that the 'Polisario' no longer exists in the collective memory. Some leaders of the separatist movement are on the point to return to Morocco, he said, declining to disclose names for security purposes.

Mentioning the hypothesis of a UN withdrawal from the referendum process, Hakim said such a move would unavoidably result in a fatal uprising and a bloody revolt in the Tindouf camps.

On the role of Mauritania and the OAU, the roving ambassador said as a neighbor country, Mauritania should exert efforts to end the situation and enable the sequestered population in Tindouf return home. As to OAU, he said, the recent visits that African heads of states paid to King Hassan II evidence to the importance

Africa gives to the sovereign and to Morocco despite past errors of the Panafrican organization.

The present African heads of state are aware of the errors made by their predecessors concerning the Polisario, he said, adding that these errors are due to the division of the world in a western and an eastern bloc at that time. It is high time for OAU to make a self-criticism, he said, concluding that the 'Polisario' was a big bluff in the past that no longer exists in reality.

## Bahrain

### Premier Emphasizes Need for Inter-Arab Coordination

*JN1107162993 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Manamah, 11 Jul (WAKH)—Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Salman Al Khalifah today chaired the weekly cabinet session.

Emerging from the session, Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawwa', minister of state for cabinet affairs, spoke about the meeting. The prime minister, he noted, opened the session by eulogizing the late minister of labor and social affairs, Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Salman Bin-Muhammad Al Khalifah. He lauded his commendable efforts on behalf of his homeland and community and his dedication throughout his official career. [passage omitted]

The prime minister then briefed the Council on the letter his highness the amir of Bahrain, Shaykh 'Isa Bin-Salman Al Khalifah, had received from Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih that was delivered by Yemen's Foreign Minister Muhammad Salim Basindwah. The prime minister noted that the Yemeni foreign minister had expressed his country's interest in enhanced cooperation with its sisterly State of Bahrain in all areas, in keeping with Sanaa's endeavor to put its relations with the members of the Gulf Cooperation Council back on track.

The foreign minister called the visit extremely cordial and said that it aimed at laying the groundwork for cooperation and solidarity between Yemen and other Arab, particulary Gulf, states.

The Cabinet considered the outcome of the visit, with the prime minister stating his conviction that at this critical moment in Arab history genuine inter-Arab cooperation and coordination should see us through and move us gradually to a united Arab stand. His highness declared that nothing can hurt the Arabs more than each Arab state adopting a go-it-alone approach to international relations. [passage omitted]

### Defense Minister Confers With U.S. Military Official

*JN1107133693 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1115 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Manama, 11 Jul (WAKH)—Staff Major General Shaykh Khalifah Bin-Ahmad Al Khalifah, defense minister and deputy general commander of the Bahraini Armed forces, conferred here today with Major General William Fitzgerald, director of the U.S. Defense Security Assistance Agency.

Discussions at the meeting dealt with bilateral relations and issues of mutual interest.

### Date Set To Decide ICJ Competence To Examine Qatar Dispute

*JN1207083993 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0525 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Manama, 11 Jul (WAKH)—A responsible source [words indistinct] today stated that the Government of Bahrain has been officially notified by the office of the International Court of Justice [ICJ] that 28 February 1994 has been set as the date to begin the oral presentation of cases by the lawyers of Bahrain and Qatar before [words indistinct] on demarcating the maritime borders and other regional issues between Bahrain and Qatar.

It is noteworthy that the Government of Bahrain appealed to the ICJ against the unilateral Qatari request submitted on 8 July 1991, because this court cannot consider the Bahraini-Qatari dispute unless the two parties submit a joint request in accordance with a special agreement signed by both parties.

In a statement to WAKH, the source said that the ICJ, on 28 February 1994, will specifically consider whether it is competent to examine the Bahraini-Qatari dispute. This court has nothing to do with considering the main topic of dispute, he added.

## Kuwait

### Economic Development Fund Director on Loans for Egypt

*LD1007101893 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0925 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 10 Jul (KUNA)— Badr al-Humaydi, director general of the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development, said in a newspaper interview published here today that the fund is currently considering extending an additional loan worth $85 million to the Egyptian Government to finance land reclamation projects in Egypt. He told AL-RA'Y that "in addition to that, an agreement has been achieved to cultivate 400 feddans in northern Sinai. The loan contract has already been signed and Egypt has received $70 million as a first installment to finance the project." [passage omitted]

### Minister Rejects Reports on Mistreatment of Servants

*LD1207083393 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0610 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Kuwait, 12 Jul (KUNA)—Kuwait today reiterated its respect for the rights of all residents, whatever the nature of this residence. It also confirmed its concern for human rights, not only out of its commitment to international charters, but also out of its people's attachment to Islamic law and its deep-rooted Kuwaiti traditions.

This was stated by 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dakhil, minister of state for cabinet affairs, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper AL-WATAN today in reaction to an accusation by REUTER regarding Kuwait's maltreatment of Filipino women servants.

Al-Dakhil criticized the exaggeration in these reports regarding the treatment of the Filipino women servants and vehemently denied what has been disseminated regarding this issue.

The Kuwaiti minister stressed the Kuwaiti Government's concern to deal with the situation of some servants, and said it decided to pay for their return to their countries for humanitarian reasons and out of its commitments vis-a-vis the manpower coming to Kuwait. [passage omitted]

It is worth recalling that His Highness Sa'ad al-Abdallah al-Salim al-Sabah, the heir apparent and Kuwaiti prime minister, himself paid for the evacuation of about 420 Filipino women servants who claimed that their Kuwaiti employers maltreated them. These women were flown back to the Philippines last week.

## Saudi Arabia

### Foreign Ministry 'Source' on Iraqi Border 'Provocations'

*LD1107030193 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2215 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Riyadh, 10 Jul (SPA)—In reply to questions from journalists about the note that was delivered by the permanent delegate of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia at the United Nations to the president of the UN Security Council about Iraqi provocations along the border of the Kingdom, a responsible source at the Foreign Ministry told SPA today that the truth of the matter is that some Iraqi forces present near the border of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 1 July and on 4 July had embarked on some provocations along the border, including firing shots from rifles and Kalashnikov machine guns.

The Government of the Kingdom found it to be its duty to notify the president of the UN Security Council of this matter to avoid any escalation and to let the Security Council take whatever appropriate and adequate action to stop these Iraqi provocative practices and consequently compel the Iraqi regime to respect the Security Council resolutions which call for an end to the hostile Iraqi acts.

The source said at the end of his statement that the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, while clarifying what has been done in this regard, is not seeking to escalate the situation. On the contrary, it left the assessment of what should be done to the president of the UN Security Council.

### Fahd Issues Decrees, Appoints Clerics to Cabinet

*LD1107103093 Riyadh Saudi Arabian Kingdom Radio Network in Arabic 2230 GMT 10 Jul 93*

["Text" of four royal decrees issued by King Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz on 10 July; read by announcer]

[Excerpts] With God's support, we, Fahd Bin-'Abd-al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, king of Saudi Arabia, after taking cognizance of items 45 and 58 of the basic statute of rule, issued by Royal Order No. A/90 dated 27 Sha'ban 1412 [end of January 1992], and item 1 of the statute of ministers, deputy ministers, and civil servants of distinguished grade issued under Royal Decree No. M/10 dated 18 Rabi' al-Awwal 1391 AH [mid-June 1971], and after taking cognizance of Royal Order No. A/138 dated 8 Rajab 1391 AH [beginning of October 1971] and Royal Order No. A/247 dated 14 Shawwal 1395 AH [mid-November 1975], after perusal of Royal Order No. A/3 dated 20 Muharram 1414 AH [10 July 1993], have ordered the following:

1. His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Abdallah Bin-Baz is appointed general mufti of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and president of the Higher Ulema Council and administration of scientific research and fatwa, with the rank of minister.

2. His eminence, or anyone acting for him, will preside over the sessions of the Higher Ulema Council. [passage omitted]

3. Our order shall be notified to the quarters concerned for action and implementation. [passage omitted]

After perusal of Royal Decree No. A/5 dated 20 Muharram 1414 [10 July 1993] we have ordered the following:

1. Dr. Mahmud Bin-Muhammad al-Safar is appointed minister of Hajj.

2. His highness the deputy prime minister and other ministers will carry out our order. [passage omitted]

After perusal of the statute of the ministers, deputy ministers, and officials of senior rank under Royal Decree No. M/10 dated 18/3/ 1391 AH [1971], and in recognition of his efforts and loyalty, we have ordered the following:

1. His Excellency 'Abd-al-Wahhab Bin-Ahmad 'Abd-al-Wasi is appointed adviser to the Royal Court with the rank of minister.

2. Our order shall be notified to the quarters concerned for action and implementation. [passage omitted]

On the basis of a proposal made to us by His Eminence Shaykh 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-'Abdallah Bin-Baz in his memorandum no. 162 dated 13 Muharram 1414 [3 July 1993] on the need to create a ministry of Islamic affairs, endowments, guidance, and call, we have ordered the following:

1. A ministry of Islamic affairs, endowments, call, and guidance [wizarat al-shu'un al-islamiyah wa al-awqaf wa al-da'wah wa al irshad] will be established.

2. The ministry will assume responsibility for everything that concerns Islamic affairs and the affairs of religious endowments, mosques, guidance, and call to God.

3. A committee of competent parties will be set up to define the authority taken up by ministries and government departments which come under this ministry and to arrange for this authority to be transferred to this ministry.

4. Shaykh Dr. 'Abdallah Bin-'Abd-al-Muhsin al-Turki will be appointed as minister of Islamic affairs, religious endowments, call, and guidance.

5. His highness the deputy prime minister and the ministers, each in his own capacity, will carry out this order of ours.

### Dailies Comment on Royal Decrees

*LD1207133693 Riyadh SPA in English 1249 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Riyadh, July 12, SPA—Saudi Arabic language dailies today gave prominence to the four royal decrees issued on Sunday [11 July] and also commented on Dennis Ross' tour of the Middle East.

Jeddah-based 'UKAZ, Riyadh-based AL-JAZIRAH and Dammam-based AL-YOUM highlighted the four royal decrees issued on Sunday and confirmed that they carry important indications for the present and future of Saudi Arabia.

'UKAZ said the royal decree on the establishment of an Islamic Affairs and Religious Endowments Ministry came only one week after Shaykh 'Abd-al-'Aziz Bin-Baz had submitted recommendations on this issue which proves that these recommendations had been carefully studied and endorsed.

AL-YAWM said the royal decree on the establishment of an Islamic Affairs and Religious Endowments Ministry, which separates the endowments and Haj assignments to stress the kingdom's keenness on Haj affairs which led to devoting a separate ministry for it.

Commenting on the same issue, Riyadh-based AL-JAZIRAH the response to Shaykh Bin-Baz's recommendations reflects the nature of decision-making process in the kingdom, which stems from Shura (consultation).

Jeddah-based AL-BILAD commented on the tour of the Middle East by Dennis Ross saying it proves that the tenth round not much progress has been realized since the talks started in Madrid on October 30, 1991.

It said the American intervention was a good step to bring closer views of various parties and reach tangible solutions to the problem.

### 'UKAZ Says G-7 Communique Neglects Major Issues

*LD0907142893 Riyadh SPA in English 1257 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Riyadh, July 10, SPA—The Saudi newspapers commented today editorially on a number of topics. [passage omitted]

Jeddah-based 'UKAZ criticized the joint communique released by the summit conference of the major seven industrial countries and said the communique had neglected the Somalian problem. Moreover, the communique failed to condemn the Israeli practices and its occupation of the Arab territories, said the daily. On the other hand the leaders of the major industrial countries did not give much attention to the ordeal of the Muslims in Bosnia-Herzegovina and did not plainly condemned the Serbian aggression, said the daily. The joint communique has provided a clear evidence that the existing international order is unjust and unbalanced, said the daily. [passage omitted]

## United Arab Emirates

### PRC Vice Premier Visits, Praises Bilateral Cooperation

*JN0907120893 Abu Dhabi United Arab Emirates Radio Network in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] His Excellency Li Lanqing, the PRC vice premier, and his delegation stopped in the country yesterday on their way home from Muscat at the conclusion of their tour of the Gulf Cooperation Council states and Iran.

The Chinese official praised the friendly relations between the United Arab Emirates [UAE] and the PRC and their current progress. In a statement to the Emirates news agency, he said his visit to the UAE has been successful and has realized positive results that will strengthen the friendship between the two countries especially in the economic and trade fields. He said the visits that have been exchanged by officials from the two countries have contributed toward promoting and strengthening bilateral cooperation, alluding to UAE President Zayid's visit to China in 1990, al-Shariqah ruler Shaykh Sultan Bin-Muhammad al-Qasimi's visit to China, and the visit by the Chinese president to the UAE.

### Interviewed on Gulf Tour, Economic Reform

*JN0907195193 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Jul 93 p 7*

[Interview with PRC Vice Premier Li Lanqing by Jamal al-Majayidah in Abu Dhabi; date not given]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Al-Majayidah] What are the results of your tour of the Gulf Cooperation Council [GCC] states, particularly since this is your first visit to the region?

[Li] I consider this tour positive and successful because of the good relations between China and the GCC. There are great prospects for developing these relations on the basis of the political relations that exist between China and the GCC. We concluded many economic and trade agreements with the Gulf states I visited. Even with this, we believe there are great prospects for developing these relations and enhancing trade transactions and economic cooperation between China and these states. I believe this visit will greatly enhance these relations on bilateral and collective levels.

[Al-Majayidah] The PRC is following an ambitious plan to enhance its economy through your efforts to achieve economic openness. What results has your country achieved through this plan?

[Li] Since the end of the seventies, China has been following the policy of economic reform and openness. Consequently, the Chinese economy witnessed much development. During the eighties, the Gross National Product [GNP] in China doubled. We laid down a strategic objective for our country—namely, doubling the GNP before the year 2000. I firmly believe this objective is feasible as a result of China's economic growth.

This development has been reflected in the living standard of the Chinese people. Foreign trade saw much development and reached high levels. China, which was number 32 on the chart of world trade, became number 11 at the beginning of last year. In 1992, China's foreign trade was estimated at $165.5 billion, and economic cooperation developed between China and other countries in the world. As a result of the policy of openness, China has become an important center for attracting foreign investments. Last year, the value of foreign investments reached $35 million. China attracted many foreign investments. In 1992, the number of joint investments reached 100,000.

All these achievements affirm that our economic plan has reached its objectives and that we are proceeding in accordance with a successful economic policy.

[Al-Majayidah] Can it be said that the PRC intends to shift from a state-planned central economic system to a free market economy, particularly after realizing the great achievements you mentioned?

[Li] When there is promotion of the economy and gradual economic reforms in China designed to attain a free market economy based on a strong infrastructure, we will find that the Chinese people will benefit from these reforms and changes. This is because this people have strongly supported us. Therefore, we will proceed on this path until we reach a market economy, but through gradual steps.

[Al-Majayidah] The success of the economic reform plan in China is attributed to you. However, there are still trade difficulties, while political restrictions prevent the promotion of relations with the United States, China's largest trade partner. For example, the U.S. Administration still imposes restrictions on trade dealings with you, and makes concern for human rights a condition for granting you most-favored nation status.

[Li] It can be said that trade relations between China and the United States are developing well, which will benefit both sides. In China, we export high quality products at very low prices, which is in the interest of the U.S. people. At the same time, we import U.S. high technology and some other products. At present, however, some problems still obstruct trade exchanges between China and the United States, for two main reasons:

First, the United States does not want to export high technology to China. As is known, U.S. high technology is the most important export for us. Accordingly, how can our trade relations be promoted?

Second, the issue of the most-favored nation status: This issue always has a negative impact on bilateral trade relations. Frankly speaking, we want equal treatment, by which most-favored nation status can be granted to Chinese and U.S. products. However, the continued U.S. policy will cast doubt on bilateral relations and on the two peoples' interests. [passage omitted]

[Al-Majayidah] Do you plan to participate in development plans in the Middle East if the parties concerned reach a peace agreement during the current Washington negotiations?

[Li] We support a peaceful solution between the Arabs and Israel, reached cordially through bilateral or multilateral negotiations in order to achieve a just and lasting solution. A just and rational solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict will positively contribute to security, peace, and prosperity in the Gulf region and the Middle East. But the parties concerned have not reached an agreement yet. Despite this fact, we want to participate in development projects in the Arab homeland, and we are directly contributing to them.

Cooperation in development projects in the Gulf region, for example, began some time ago. During this visit, we discussed ways to promote bilateral and multilateral cooperation in development projects. We found a joint desire for this cooperation, especially since the Gulf states are currently adopting an economic diversification policy. Accordingly, we have a definite desire to promote the national economies of the GCC states.

## Yemen

### Social Security Minister Dies After Heart Attack

*JN0907180893 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1700 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Faithful in God's predestination, the chairman and members of the Presidential Council and the Council of Ministers mourn to the masses of our Yemeni people in Yemen and abroad the death of the brother great struggler Muhammad 'Ali Haytham, member of the General Committee of the General People's Congress and minister of social affairs and social security. The minister passed away at 1000 this morning at al-Thawrah Hospital in Sanaa. He had a sudden heart attack while performing his duties yesterday afternoon in his office. [passage omitted]

## Omani Minister of State Concludes Visit, Departs

*JN0907122793 Sanaa Yemeni Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Brother Yusuf Bin-'Alawi Bin-'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs in the fraternal Sultanate of Oman, this morning left Sanaa following a visit of several days to our country. [passage omitted]

## UN Inspection Team Not Allowed To Seal Missile Facilities

### Ministry Letter to Security Council

*JN1107193193 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 11 Jul 93*

["Text" of letter from Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf to the president of the UN Security Council issued in Baghdad on 11 July]

[Text] His Excellency David Hannay, president of the UN Security Council, New York:

Your Excellency, inspection team No. 60 arrived in Baghdad at noon on 10 July 1993 with a mission that was announced to the media in New York by the head of the Special Commission, Rolf Ekeus, before the team's departure. The task of the mission was to seal facilities at al-Yawm al-'Azim and al-Rafah for testing missiles that are not banned, despite the fact that the equipment in the two facilities has been dismantled and removed elsewhere.

Mark Silver, the head of the inspection team, met with the head of the Iraqi side, Lieutenant General 'Amir Muhammad Rashid, on the evening of 10 July. They discussed the task of the inspection team. Lt. Gen. 'Amir explained Iraq's position as follows:

1. The al-Yawm al-'Azim facility is intended to test solid fuel missiles with a range below 150 km, which is allowed in accordance with Resolution 687 of 1991. The facility was built in 1992 with the agreement of the Special Commission. It is repeatedly visited by inspection teams. The al-Rafah facility is used for testing short-range missile engines. Therefore, the Commission agreed to spare it and allowed its use.

2. The use of seals by the Commission or the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] is strictly limited to equipment that had been used in the past for activities that were later regarded as banned in accordance with Resolution 687. The sealed equipment should not be used until an agreement is reached on future inspection measures, which are still under discussion at the technical and political level. Therefore, the demand that seals be fixed to the equipment of the two permitted missile sites is considered to be outside this framework and completely unjustified, and is a serious precedent that can be used and expanded to paralyze Iraqi industry for political objectives that have nothing to do with UN Security Council Resolution 687.

3. The equipment in the two facilities is now dismantled and removed to other places in a preventive measure, because of the existence for some time of the possibility of U.S. aggression against Iraq. The missile inspection team no. 57 and the nuclear inspection team no. 20 witnessed the process of their evacuation to other factories and workshops in this preventive measure.

4. Inspection team no. 60 can inspect the dismantled equipment at the launch sites in order to determine that they are not used. We have no objection to transferring them to another site to facilitate their inspection by the inspection team and to ascertain that they will not be used during the current crisis.

Iraq reserves the right to take the dismantled equipment to its former locations as soon as the crisis is over so that it may be used in accordance with the aforementioned Paragraph 1. The inspection teams may visit the two sites to check this out, as was the practice before, without sealing the equipment or moving the cameras. If we are asserting this right, this is to avoid any future complications or discrepancies with the Special Commission, since the equipment in the two aforementioned sites had not been used, nor had there been an intention to use it in any prohibited activity, as has been certified by the Special Commission.

Mr. President: Following the clear and exhaustive explanation presented by the Iraqi side regarding our willingness to relocate the equipment to another site to be mutually agreed upon, the head of the inspection team asked that he be given time to advise the head of the Special Commission of the situation and then return to us with a response.

In the evening of the same day, the head of the inspection team asked to visit the two sites on the morning of Sunday, 11 July 1993, without communicating to us the response of the head of the Special Commission to our suggestion.

The Iraqi side offered all the facilities required for the team's visit to the two sites within the framework of Resolution 687. On arriving at the al-Rafah site, the team's head began placing a rope fence around the site and sought to seal it. He behaved provocatively, training the recorder's microphone on the escorting Iraqi team members and asking them: Are you going to stop me from sealing the site? However, the escorting Iraqi team members informed him quietly that they were awaiting the Special Commission's response to our suggestion that meets the Special Commission's aim without the need to stamp seals.

Afterward, the inspection team's head called his reference in New York and said that he had received instructions to leave Iraq.

Your Excellency, it is obvious that the 60th inspection team had planned to fabricate pretexts and prepare the climate for committing a new military aggression on Iraq, claiming that Iraq has failed to comply with Security Council Resolution 687 and hampered the mission of the inspection teams.

Iraq's stand is based on Resolution 687. Moreover, the proposals the Iraqi authorities presented to the head of the inspection team prove that Iraq has no desire or intention to breach Security Council resolutions. They prove that the purpose of our practical proposals is to meet the needs of the Special Commission within the framework of Security Council Resolution 687.

Iraq has complied with the provisions of Resolution 687 and seriously cooperated with the UN Security Council, the UN Special Commission, and the IAEA to implement it. It also voiced its sincere desire to resolve all the pending issues in an objective and constructive way based on international law and the UN Charter.

In my letter to the Security Council's president on 30 May 1993, I called for an objective assessment of Iraq's implementation of Resolution 687 in a professional, technical, and legal manner and in a manner leading to the implementation of the Security Council's commitments toward Iraq in accordance with Articles 21 and 22 of this resolution.

In my letter to the Security Council's president on 30 June 1993, I explained that the Special Commission, which has supervised the implementation of all the major parts of Section C of Resolution 687, wants to begin applying the provisions of Resolution 715 without pledging to inform the Security Council that, as a result of Iraq's compliance with the provisions of Section C of Resolution 687, it should seriously begin applying Clause 22 of Resolution 687—lifting the economic sanctions on Iraq.

This is the main issue. The fabrication of the crisis of putting seals on al-Yawm al-'Azim and al-Rafah facilities is yet another example of a series of attempts to distort Iraq's stand. It is an attempt to prevent the Security Council from considering Iraq's objective and constructive proposals, and from taking measures in accordance with Clause 22 of Resolution 687 to lift the economic embargo that has been imposed on Iraq for three years now. Therefore, Iraq urges the Security Council to shoulder its responsibilities in accordance with the UN Charter to prevent a new military aggression. Please accept our best regards.

[Signed] Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf, foreign minister of the Republic of Iraq

Drafted in Baghdad on 21 Muharram 1414 Hegira, corresponding to 11 July 1993

### 'Suggestions' Offered in Lieu of Sealing

*NC1107060093 Paris AFP in English 0542 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Baghdad, July 11 (AFP)—Iraq will not allow U.N. weapons experts to seal two missile test sites, the Iraqi official in charge of coordinating U.N. ballistic missile inspections said Sunday [11 July].

The official, Husam Muhammad Amin, asked by reporters if Baghdad would cooperate with U.N. officials currently in Iraq to close down equipment at the sites, said: "We gave them good suggestions. They promised us to study these suggestions."

He said the two sites—al-Yawm al-'Azim and Rafah, some 60 kilometres (40 miles) south of Baghdad—would be inspected Sunday but not sealed.

The American leader of the U.N. team, Mark Silver, confirmed that he and his two U.N. colleagues would inspect the two sites without sealing them.

Silver would not elaborate. "The only thing I can tell you is, 'call New York,'" where the U.N. headquarters is located. [passage omitted]

### UN Team Rejects Alternative to Sealing

*JN1107113393 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1105 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA)—Foreign Minister Muhammad Sa'id al-Sahhaf today sent a message to the UN Security Council president on Iraq's stance toward the al-Rafah and al-Yawm al-'Azim installations, which are specialized in producing missiles that Iraq is not banned from manufacturing.

An official spokesman for the Ministry of Culture and Information did not refer to the contents of the message, which he said would be disclosed later. The spokesman informed the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY that the UN team, which arrived here yesterday with the aim of sealing the two installations, left Baghdad after it rejected an Iraqi proposal for an alternative to sealing.

He explained that Iraq proposed that the disassembled equipment be moved to another location to be agreed on between the two sides in a manner that enables the Special Commission and the inspection teams affiliated with it to verify that such equipment will not be used until an understanding about it is reached between the two parties.

The spokesman regretted the team's departure from the Iraqi territory, describing it as a dramatic, unjustified, and nonobjective act.

### Minister on Clinton, Christopher Remarks on Cameras

*JN1007112793 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1025 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Amman, 10 Jul (INA)—Hamid Yusuf Hammadi, minister of culture and information, said today that yesterday's statements by U.S. President Clinton and U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher to CNN in Tokyo, on what they called a confrontation between Iraq and the United Nations, lack sound information. He added that the picture conveyed to them about the true Iraqi stand is distorted.

In a statement to an INA correspondent in Amman, the culture and information minister said: "Mr. Clinton says that Iraq has refused to let cameras be installed at two missile testing sites. However, the truth is Iraq has not refused, but has asked that the installation of cameras be postponed, given that they are part of the future monitoring stage of Resolution 687, until after the meeting that Iraq has called for the UN Security Council's Special Commission in order to review and assess Iraq's implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 687. That meeting was scheduled to be held in New York on 12 July. However, Rolf Ekeus, head of the committee, refused to hold the meeting as scheduled because of his desire to exercise illegitimate pressures against Iraq."

Hamid Yusuf Hammadi added: "As for Warren Christopher, it seems that he, too, is not sufficiently acquainted with the aspects of the fabricated crisis with the United Nations. Christopher told CNN yesterday that Iraq is refusing to let cameras be installed at some nuclear installations. But this is not the true state of affairs. Iraq has not refused, but requested postponement, as I have already said. Besides, the sites are not nuclear, as Mr. Christopher indicated, but are sites used for testing the engines of missiles of a range of 150 km or less. In accordance with Resolution 687, Iraq is allowed to make such missiles."

The culture and information minister explained: "We have called for a review and assessment of Iraq's implementation of Resolution 687 because we have fulfilled our obligations. In accordance with Paragraphs 21 and 22 of Section C of the resolution, the UN Security Council should fulfill its obligations toward lifting the blockade imposed on Iraq." He said: "Rolf Ekeus, head of the Special Commission, cannot deny this. He himself declared on Swedish television in January 1993 that 95 percent of Resolution 687 had been implemented. He repeated the same statement later on an American television station. Besides, the head of the nuclear inspection team declared last week that the Iraqi nuclear program no longer exists. He also denied that there is a secret Iraqi nuclear reactor."

Hammadi said: "The nature of the artificial crisis between Iraq and the United Nations is that Rolf Ekeus and those who stand behind him want to confuse the phase of future monitoring with the phase of Resolution 687. The phase of future monitoring is aimed at ensuring that Iraq will not produce or acquire weapons of mass destruction or missiles with a range exceeding 150 km in the future—this phase will follow the phase of lifting the embargo on Iraq. The phase of Resolution 687 has now ended without Mr. Ekeus submitting a report to the Security Council informing it that the first phase has ended so that the Council, in accordance with Paragraphs 21 and 22 of Section C of Resolution 687, can lift the embargo on Iraq. This means that the embargo will continue even if Iraq implemented all of its commitments. Iraq rejects this and the UN Security Council member states are supposed to reject it, too."

### 'Exposed' U.S. Attempt To 'Fabricate' New Crisis

*JN1207075393 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0615 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 12 Jul (INA)—AL-THAWRAH newspaper has affirmed that the continuous U.S. attempts to escalate the international climate against Iraq reflect an approach full of arrogance, disdain, and aggression toward other nations, adding that the United States deals with others on the basis of brute force to impose its will on them.

The paper, speaking for the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says in an article today that the United States wants to take the world back to the law of the jungle and to defunct colonialist eras.

The paper adds: If Clinton and his secretary of state do not have accurate information about the situation between Iraq and the United Nations, then this is truly a disaster. If the "Democrat" president and his secretary of state have accurate information but deliberately ignore it, then this is a greater disaster. This is because they would be practicing deception and telling lies to tarnish Iraq's reputation and distort its image, depicting it as a violator of international legitimacy, contrary to the truth. This is part of an exposed attempt to instigate the U.S. allies against Iraq to persuade them to take part in any aggressive act planned by the U.S. Administration in the future.

The paper says the statements made by Clinton and Christopher recently in Tokyo are part of a fabricated U.S. attempt to escalate the international climate against Iraq, especially since the U.S. Administration has felt the magnitude and strength of international reactions and cries of anger and denunciation over the fresh U.S. aggression against Baghdad.

The paper says the U.S. Administration has completely unmasked its ugly, aggressive face and its disregard for international law and the United Nations. The U.S. Administration is seriously working to fabricate and escalate a new crisis against Iraq, making it appear as if Iraq is refusing to comply with UN resolutions.

The situation between Iraq and the United Nations is very clear. There is no crisis, no complications. The U.S. Administration is trying to reshuffle cards and fabricate crises.

The paper points out that Iraq has fulfilled its obligations toward Resolution 687, as the minister of culture and information recently said, and that the phase of Resolution 687 is over. The Security Council should now fulfill its commitments by lifting the blockade under Paragraphs 21 and 22 of Section C of the resolution.

The paper asks the Security Council to fulfill its legal, ethical, and humanitarian commitment and lift the unjust blockade on Iraq and its people, that is, if the Security Council is committed to its own resolutions, not to the U.S. Administration's stands and its aggressive, terrorist policy against Iraq.

## Paper Says Camera Issue Pretext for Further Aggression

*JN1007094093 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0625 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 10 Jul (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has urged all freedom fighters in the world to play their militant role and to consider Iraq their example and hope in a new, free world.

In an article headlined "Fabricated Crises and Repeated Aggressions," the paper, which reflects the views of the Defense Ministry, says: Supporting Iraq, bolstering its position, and enhancing its steadfastness will preserve the genuine meaning of freedom and national will.

The paper explains that the relationship between Iraq and the United States and United Nations does not concern Iraq alone, but all peoples of the world seeking to achieve their independence, protect their dignity, and chose their own way of development, free of subservience and pressure.

The paper says that we should not be surprised if the United States commits an aggressive act against Iraq because U.S. hostility toward Iraq and the Arab nation has become evident and its objectives known.

The paper indicates that after they were confined to diplomacy and blocking food and technology exports, hostility and aggression now took a new turn. Thus, they have come to use direct military action, now that the major players have moved onto the scene themselves.

The paper continues: For the inhuman blockade to continue and to achieve its wicked objectives, it has become familiar for the U.S., Western, and Zionist mass media to fabricate lies about Iraq's failure to implement UN Security Council resolutions. Each time, their lies appear in a new guise. This is what the hostile media has done to the issue of the monitoring cameras that the United States wants to install in some Iraqi installations, which would mean going beyond relevant resolutions.

The paper says that some knowledgeable, neutral observers have realized that, on U.S. orders, those who raised the camera issue and Resolution 715 want to continue placing obstacles before there is any real understanding of the blockade and to maintain a crisis atmosphere between Iraq and the United Nations.

The paper indicates that the UN Security Council, which has issued successive resolutions and claims that Iraq has failed to comply, does not want to fulfill its obligations toward Iraq, which is fulfilling its obligations under relevant resolutions.

The paper says that it seems that through the UN Security Council, the United States wants to keep Iraq under indictment so that the United States, the leader of the aggressive coalition, remains capable of providing naive and unconvincing pretexts for any new aggression against Iraq.

## UN Oil Negotiations Continue, Called 'Constructive'

### Fourth Session Begins 9 Jul

*JN0907201793 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] In New York today, the Iraqi and UN delegations began the fourth session of talks on resuming Iraqi oil exports to international markets.

An INA correspondent in New York said the two delegations have held three sessions in the past two days, which Dr. Riyad al-Qaysi, head of the Iraqi side, said were constructive and characterized by a spirit of friendship, cooperation, and professionalism.

UN Secretary General Dr. Butrus Butrus-Ghali said last night that starting the oil talks between Iraq and the United Nations is a good step.

### Fifth Session Held

*JN1007053893 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 0300 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[text] The Iraqi and UN delegations last night continued talks on the resumption of Iraqi oil exports. They held the fifth session in a series of sessions that began last Wednesday [7 July].

An IRAQI NEWS AGENCY correspondent in New York said that the two delegations will continue their talks on Monday, as Saturday and Sunday are the weekend at the United Nations.

### Butrus-Ghali Urges Acceptance of Deal

*NC1107091893 Paris AFP in English 0832 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Abu Dhabi, July 11 (AFP)—U.N. Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali has urged Iraq to accept a U.N. deal on partially resuming its oil sales, saying it would create confidence between the two sides.

Butrus-Ghali, in statements published Sunday [11 July] by the United Arab Emirates daily AL-ITTIHAD, said U.N.-Iraqi talks which began last week amid a row over Iraqi missile test sites would resume on Tuesday.

Cash-strapped Iraq requested the talks to negotiate conditions laid down by U.N. Security Council resolutions 706 and 712 which allow Iraq to sell up to 1.6 billion dollars worth of oil to buy food and medicine.

Iraq has so far rejected the conditions, charging they infringed on its sovereignty. It is seeking an increase in the amount of oil it can sell and wants to export it through its Mina' al-Baqr terminal as well as through Turkey.

Asked if Iraq was seeking a higher amount of oil Butrus-Ghali said the talks involved only the terms of the U.N. resolution, adding "I am interested in its implementation."

"This will create a new political atmosphere between the United Nations and Iraq and contribute to building confidence between them."

He said there was "limited U.N. optimism" on the success of the talks.

Gulf oil sources said the dispute over the installation of surveillance cameras at two firing ranges could affect the oil negotiations.

Iraq, ignoring a warning by U.S. President Bill Clinton, said Sunday it would not allow U.N. weapons experts to seal the two sites.

"Naturally, this problem will reflect on the negotiations for an oil deal," one source said. "I don't think the United Nations will reach any agreement with the Iraqis when they still challenge it."

Oil markets have already reacted to the negotiations that began on Wednesday, with prices plunging to their lowest level since the end of the Gulf war despite assurances that the Iraqi supplies could be absorbed.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister 'Ali Ahmad al-Baghli said last week that oil prices, now at nearly 16 dollars, could fall when Iraq starts pumping but would recover later as the market begins to absorb the quantity of 500,000 to 600,000 barrels per day over a period of six months.

Iraq has been banned from exporting oil for nearly three years under U.N. Gulf war sanctions but is producing around 600,000 bpd for local consumption although domestic demand stood at 220,000 bpd in 1991 and 380,000 in 1990.

Iraqi crude exports stood at about 2.8 million bpd in 1989 and 2.05 million bpd in 1990 and revenues at 14 billion dollars and 9.4 billion dollars respectively, according to official Arab figures. Its reserves of 100 billion barrels are second only to Saudi Arabia's.

## Regime Reportedly Holds Oil Talks With Kurdish Leaders

*NC1107153793 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi People in Arabic 1400 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Kurdish sources in Paris report that dictator Saddam Husayn has briefed the Kurdish leaders in northern Iraq through his envoy, former minister Makram Talabani, on the atmosphere of the talks that his regime is holding with the United Nations on resuming pumping Iraqi oil. The dictator informed the Kurdish leaders that they must not obstruct the pumping of oil through the pipeline that runs between Karkuk and Turkey and passes through Kurdistan. The Kurdish leaders must also withdraw the Peshmerga forces from the oil fields and replace them with the Iraqi regime's forces.

These sources add that the Kurdish leaders demanded that they receive 30 percent of the oil revenues because Kurdistan represents 30 percent of Iraq's territory.

These sources have disclosed that Makram Talabani's talks with the Kurdish leaders are continuing and that they might lead to the resumption of the autonomy talks halted by the Kurds one year ago because of the regime's attempts to bargain on the Kurdish issue and to consecrate its hated dictatorship in the Kurdish areas, which are under international protection.

## Kurdistan Party Urges Facing 'Ongoing U.S. Aggressions'

*JN1107204193 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1925 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA)—The Political Bureau of the Kurdistan Party has called on all honorable and free people in the world to shoulder their responsibilities and face the ongoing U.S. aggressions against the people of Iraq, and to defend what is right.

In a message addressed to the UN secretary general, the bureau said the U.S.-led evil alliance has violated all international laws and norms and manipulated the Security Council to implement its evil objectives in accordance with its policies that antagonizes the peoples and their legitimate human aspirations and objectives.

The bureau said the Iraqi people have been, and are still, the victim of these malicious policies just because Iraq wants to live in security and peace away from hegemony, domination, and dependency.

## Tokyo Summit Criticized for 'Ignoring' Iraqis' Suffering

*JN1107102293 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0754 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA)—The newspaper AL-THAWRAH has criticized the Tokyo summit of industrialized nations for ignoring the suffering of the Iraqi and Palestinian peoples and the injustice they have been subjected to under the guise of international legitimacy.

In an article, the paper, speaking on behalf of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, says that the Tokyo summit, which discussed the problems of unemployment and imbalance in trade relations, should have discussed what is needed for lifting the unjust blockade imposed on the Iraqi people, especially since Iraq has fulfilled its obligations under UN Security Council resolutions, which have been drafted in a purely U.S. style.

Referring to the summit's call on Arab states to end the boycott of the Zionist entity, the paper says: Paradoxically, this call by the Tokyo summit glaringly and deliberately ignores Israel's war of annihilation, mass killings, and indiscriminate terrorism against the Palestinian people.

The paper explains: The states that took part in the summit have also ignored the international and UN Security Council resolutions which stress the Palestinian Arab people's right to repatriation and self-determination. Having failed to abide by these resolutions, the Zionist entity has violated international legitimacy and law, which the United States persists in using as a whip to lash other nations and peoples and to destroy their humanitarian and cultural aspirations.

The paper says: The seven industrial states ensure the prosperity of their communities and peoples at the expense of the Third World. The strength of their economies is derived from the blood and resources of the Third World peoples. Instead, these states should discuss the bases of peace and justice among peoples and nations.

The paper adds: International resolutions do not merit interest and implementation when they deal with Third World rights. However, they become mandatory when they meet the interests of imperialism, colonialism, and Zionism.

In its article, the paper asks: Why does America and the other states object to any Third World states' acquisition of the necessary power required for legitimate self-defense, at a time when they ignore the Zionist entity's nuclear arsenal and weapons of mass destruction which pose a threat to peace and stability?

Concluding, the paper says: All that constitutes blind bias, duality, and selectivity which characterize the U.S. and imperialist policy. More than anything else, it is a policy closer to barbarism and the law of the jungle.

## BABIL Says G-7 States 'Captive' to Law of Capitalism

*JN1007153693 Baghdad INA in English 1250 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, July 10, INA—BABIL paper of Baghdad has said that the political declaration of the G-7 summit held in Japan had nothing new, but it repeated previous well-known attitudes, thus it depended on hopes rather than facts.

A paper article for today affirmed that the Tokyo summit sought for uncertain settlements among the capitalist states. Nevertheless these states remain captive to the capitalist law that creates the economic crises inside their societies and deepens the dispute among capitalists.

The United States during the G-7 summit gave itself the characteristic of the godfather, but it seemed the weakest member among the group, the article said. It elaborated that a big power like Russia begged from the G-7 only three billion dollars to implement its program of transfering to the market economy.

However, the concessions or sacrifices rendered in the Tokyo summit by Japan and Germany, this summit had failed to reach the big name (The Economic Summit) because the economic results were less than expected, and the essential differences are still existing and new differences might appear. [sentence as received]

## Saddam Receives Officers, Recalls Battle With Iran

*JN1107195193 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Staff Marshal President Saddam Husayn, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, may God preserve him, has received a number of fighters who had the honor of taking part in the Third Tawakkalna 'Ala al-Llah battle, which his excellency planned for and supervised in the field and through which the Iraqis achieved a decisive victory. During the battle, our brave Armed Forces of the courageous men of the Republican Guard, the men of the difficult missions, and the brave men of the heroic 4th Army Corps, liberated important parts of the homeland in the al-Zubaydat area. An Iraqi flag paying tribute to heroic martyr Staff General 'Adnan Khayrallah, who held the posts of deputy commander in chief of the Armed Forces and defense minister, was placed at the front of the hall in which his excellency the president received his brave fighters.

The leader president congratulated the fighters on this occasion, and recalled with them one of the greatest liberation battles, the Third Tawakkalna 'Ala al-Llah—that lightning battle that had a great impact on the ensuing liberation operations. The performance of our heroic Armed Forces in that battle was extremely accurate and coordinated. The various corps carried out their duties in an exceptional time, stunning the enemies and making them accept peace.

The fighters, who had the honor of being received by the leader President, are the following ones, along with their posts during the battle:

1. Staff Lieutenant General Husayn Kamil Hasan, supervisor of the Republican Guard affairs;

2. Staff General Nizar 'Abd-al-Karim Faysal, chief of staff of the army;

3. Staff General Husayn Rashid Muhammad, assistant to the chief of staff for operations;

4. Staff General Iyad Futayyih Khalifah, commander of the Republican Guard Forces;

5. Lieutenant General, hero of al-Qadisiyah, pilot Hamid Sha'ban Khudayyir, commander of the Air Force and Air Defense;

6. Staff Lieutenant General 'Ala' al-Din Kazim Hammad, general secretary of the Armed Forces General Command;

7. Staff Lieutenant General Sabir 'Abd-al-'Aziz Husayn, director of the General Military Intelligence;

8. Staff Lieutenant General pilot Hakam Hasan 'Ali, director of the army aviation [Tayaran al-Jaysh];

9. Staff Lieutenant General Iyad Khalil Zaki, commander of the 4th Army Corps;

10. Staff Lieutenant General Ahmad Ibrahim Hammash, commander of the Medina Forces—Republican Guard;

11. Staff Lieutenant General 'Abd-al-Wahid Shinan Al Ribat, commander of the Baghdad Forces—Republican Guard;

12. Staff Major General Wa'dallah Mustafa Hannush, commander of the Special Forces—Republican Guard;

13. Staff Major General Azhar Sa'dallah Khalil, commander of Nebuchadrezzar Forces—Republican Guard;

14. Staff Major General Thamir Sultan Ahmad, commander of the First Mechanized Infantry Division;

15. Staff Major General Mahmud (?Faytin) Muhammad al-Hazza', commander of the Fifth Mechanized Infantry Division;

16. Staff Major General 'Abd-al-Majid 'Abbas Wuhayyib, commander of the Second Infantry Division;

17. Staff Major Muhammad Wuhayyib Latif, commander of the 20th Infantry Division;

18. Staff Major General 'Abda-Latif Muhammad Sa'id, commander of the 32d Infantry Division.

## Paper Criticizes U.S.-Iran Armament 'Dialogue'

*JN1107083993 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Baghdad, 11 Jul (INA)—The newspaper AL-QADISIYAH has criticized the U.S. policy of reinforcing Iran's military power and reviving its role as the sponsor of U.S. imperialist interests in the Arabian Gulf.

In a comment today, the newspaper AL-QADISIYAH, speaking on behalf of the Defense Ministry, says that the ongoing dialogue between Washington and Tehran on supplying Iran with warplanes is within this objective, which both sides have striven to conceal behind alleged differences and exchanged media campaigns.

The paper recalls that as part of their political and armament relations, the successive U.S. Administrations embraced the shah of Iran. In this vein, the White House' relations with the Khomeyni regime constituted a strategic extension and continuation of these relations, hidden behind the Khomeyni depiction of the United States as the arch Satan.

AL-QADISIYAH says that the deep-rooted U.S. relationship with Iran is linked to the imperialist-Zionist strategy, which had called for the adoption of the world Zionism's plan to establish Israel in the center of the region and at the heart of the Arab homeland.

The paper stresses that the never-failing U.S. utilization of Iran reflects the Zionist circles' satisfaction with Iran's political game in the region.

The newspaper recalls the scandal of the eighties involving Iran, Washington and Tel Aviv, in which the Zionist arms deals with Iran were revealed. This was at a time when the Irangate scandal, in which Zionist fingers were also involved, was exposed.

## Minister Urges Unfreezing Assets for Education

*JN0907184693 Baghdad Republic of Iraq Radio Network in Arabic 1800 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Culture and Information Minister Hamid Yusuf Hammadi arrived in Amman this evening en route back to Baghdad, after attending the 26th session of the Arab Information Ministerial Council convened in Cairo last Wednesday [7 July] and Thursday.

Speaking before leaving Cairo, Hammadi said the Arab delegations agreed on a strategy to build the foundations of Arab solidarity, taking into account global changes. They agreed to establish the groundwork for a strategy to fight terrorism and extremism.

Iraq, he added, had put forward a clear plan for common Arab action to counter hostile media and the challenges facing it, and to tackle the phenomenon of extremism and terror.

The minister said: We considered this situation from the media, economic, political, and educational angles and have drawn up an ambitious and integrated program.

The minister said the educational aspect is the mainstay of this program, for which Iraq has set aside 105 million dinars. He called on the United Nations to release 10 million dinars worth of Iraq's money frozen oversees for this ambitious program.

Many Arab information ministers have shown great understanding for Iraq's program and sought further details, Hammadi emphasized.

## Peres Denies, Sha'th Confirms Government-PLO Contacts

*TA1207062593 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 12 Jul 93 pp A1, A8*

[Report by Yerah Tal]

[Excerpts] Over the past several weeks, high-level contacts have been held between the Israeli Government and the PLO leadership in Tunis. A senior Israeli political source said last night that the talks were being held through emissaries, with the knowledge and consent of both Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat.

The political source said that the prime minister is being fully updated on these contacts. The source refused to disclose who is taking part in the contacts, but said that the talks are being held "on a level high enough to make decisions." The source added that the aim of the contacts is to find a formula that would lead to a breakthrough with the Palestinians. "If the contacts yield results, it could be a bombshell. The public will be flabbergasted when the story is made known," he said.

According to the source, there is a very good chance that the contacts will prove successful and that we will soon witness a significant breakthrough in the talks with the Palestinians. The source went on to say that the contacts were held in Israel and in an Arab country, adding that the U.S. Administration is in on the secret contacts.

It is assumed that the contacts between the Israeli Government emissaries and the PLO regard the attempt to find a formula for the issues of Jerusalem and the autonomy jurisdiction—the two main obstacles that currently prevent progress in the peace talks.

Reacting to this report, Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres said last night: "As far as I know, this information is baseless." At the same time, speaking to HA'ARETZ from his Cairo home, Nabil Sha'th, 'Arafat's political adviser, confirmed that secret meetings are being held between Israel's Government and PLO-Tunis. Sha'th also would not name the people conducting the talks on both sides, noting that he "would not like to embarrass those involved on Israel's behalf."

According to him, the secrecy is meant to secure the success of the talks. Sha'th confirmed that persons on a senior political level represent Israel in the contacts but, in response to a question, he said it is not Foreign Minister Peres. 'Arafat's aide added that "the day will come when we will make the whole story public, and the world will see that both parties have been sincere in their efforts to promote a peace agreement between them."

Sha'th added that the parties should increase mutual confidence, which would help advance the negotiations and finally reach a peace agreement that would put an end to the prolonged bloody conflict between Israel and the Palestinians. Sha'th also expressed his confidence that the secret contacts will be successful and that Israel and the PLO leadership will soon be able to announce a breakthrough in the talks. 'Arafat's adviser said he hoped that Israel's Government would soon agree to hold direct and open discussions with PLO-Tunis, and even allow a historic Rabin-'Arafat meeting.

Sha'th expressed his desire to visit Israel, but added jokingly: "I would like the Israeli authorities to grant me an entry visa, but I would also like them to guarantee that I may leave." [passage omitted]

A senior political source in Jerusalem has claimed that the foreign minister is the man in charge of conducting the contacts with the senior PLO elements in Tunis on Israel's behalf, in coordination with and with the knowledge and consent of Prime Minister Rabin. Peres recently told his associates that he hoped his plan for the Palestinian issue would succeed, which will lead to a breakthrough in the talks on this track.

During his visit in Egypt, Peres and Egyptian President Mubarak expressed optimism regarding the chance of attaining a breakthrough in the talks with the Palestinians soon, but neither would elaborate on what grounds this optimism is based.

## Cairo Sources Report Acceptance of PLO Involvement

*TA1207134793 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1300 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Reports about high-level Israeli-PLO contacts keep arriving from Jerusalem and Cairo. Meretz Knesset Member [MK] Ran Kohen today held a telephone conversation with a senior PLO official. After the conversation, he said he felt there was truth in the report about contacts with Israel. In Cairo, the report was confirmed by Nabil Sha'th, one of the PLO leaders.

Egyptian Foreign Ministry sources asserted that an accord had been achieved under which Israel will allow modifications in the Palestinian representation clause of the Madrid formula, as a result of which the PLO will be directly involved in the peace talks.

According to these sources, Foreign Minister Peres conversed in Cairo with PLO officials Nabil Sha'th and Mahmud 'Abbas, alias Abu-Mazin, with the mediation of President Mubarak's adviser Usamah al-Baz. The sources claimed that all that while, Yasir 'Arafat was at the Cairo Airport. [passage omitted covered]

Our correspondent Gil Litman reports that MK Ari'el Sharon, who visited the Teqo'a settlers keeping a vigil [for a settler shot dead by terrorists] this morning, attacked the government against the background of its contacts with the PLO and said he does not believe the denials.

## Offer To Hand Over Gaza, Parts of West Bank Reported

*TA0907182293 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1730 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Israel is now offering the Palestinians a political arrangement in which the Gaza Strip and certain areas of Judaea and Samaria will be immediately handed over to Palestinian management. At the same time, a joint document will be signed and the sides will avoid incorporating any controversial issues in the paper. This transpired during the second day of talks in Jerusalem by the U.S. team under coordinator Dennis Ross. Our political correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports:

[Sukenik] Last night, the U.S. peace team met with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and his people. They met Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek by accident today on their way to lunch with Foreign Minister Peres and his ministry's top echelon. When it transpired that a detailed compromise proposal offered by the Americans met with a determined Palestinian refusal, Israel offered something new.

[Begin recording] [Peres] We offered to cut down the verbal definitions and expand the areas of practical agreement. That was our main approach today.

[Sukenik] On what issues?

[Peres] On economic issues, how to deal with the economic situation in Gaza and in the territories, and on issues of transferring power in actual practice to the Palestinian self-governing authority. [end recording]

This refers to a new, more general Israeli-Palestinian document: The immediate transfer of Gaza and parts of Judaea and Samaria to Palestinian self-government and, simultaneously, an effort to bring in international investments to help the economy of the territories. We do not have a mandate even to talk about Jerusalem, Peres stressed to the American mediators after he met today twice with Prime Minister Rabin to coordinate matters. Tomorrow, Dennis Ross and his colleagues leave for Egypt and return Saturday [10 July] night to confer with Rabin in Jerusalem. This evening, the U.S. team left for East Jerusalem to report to the Palestinian representatives what they heard.

## U.S. Peace Team Meets With Officials 9-10 Jul

### Press Reports on Meetings

*TA1107100393*

[Editorial Report] All Hebrew-language newspapers on 11 July report on the meetings the U.S. peace team headed by Dennis Ross held on 9 and 10 July with Israeli officials and Palestinian representatives.

Writing in Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew, page A4, Yosi Torpstein and Dani Rubinstein report that Faysal al-Husayni and Dr. Haydar 'Abd-al-Shafi absented themselves from the meeting on 9 July. Al-Husayni had not yet returned from Moscow, where he was attending the deliberations of the steering committee of the multilateral talks, while 'Abd-al-Shafi "did not report to the meeting to demonstrate his opposition to any contacts with the Americans based on the U.S. draft document of principles. Political sources in Jerusalem believe the absence of the Palestinian delegation's top level was meant to underline their dissatisfaction with the U.S document, particularly with the U.S. positions reflected in it."

A report by Pe'erli Shahar and Pinhas 'Inbari on pages 1 and 4 of Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew quotes Palestinian sources in the territories "confirming that 'Arafat prevented al-Husayni from attending the meeting with Ross to punish the former for the fact that during the last round of talks he did not go to Tunis every weekend to brief 'Arafat and get instructions—as he had done in the previous rounds—but only reported to him at the end of the round."

The HA'ARETZ report goes on to say that "in the meeting, the Palestinians insisted on the inclusion of Jerusalem in the Palestinian self-government's jurisdiction and the application of the self-government's territorial jurisdiction on all the territories conquered in 1967 in accordance with UN Resolutions 242 and 338.

"The Palestinians stressed to their U.S. interlocutors that this is compatible with the terms of reference of the peace process—the letter of assurances and the invitation to the Madrid conference—and that allowing Israel to claim sovereignty in the territories 'by leaving all options open' runs counter to those terms.

"Hanan 'Ashrawi said these issues were presented to the U.S. team as issues to be included in the negotiations and not as part of the efforts to formulate a joint Israeli-Palestinian declaration of principles.

"In this context, the Palestinians asked to discuss, once again, the role of the United States as a 'full partner' in the peace process, in view of what they described as 'an Israel-leaning U.S. position, as evident in the U.S. document.'

"The Americans again pleaded with the Palestinians to accept at once a major segment of the Civil Administration's responsibilities in the West Bank and Gaza, but the Palestinians replied that they would derive no benefit from such a move as long as they do not have a clear idea of the territorial nature the Palestinian self-government will have during the transition period.

"When the Americans noted that Israel has 'strong feelings' when it comes to East Jerusalem and the settlements, the Palestinians retorted: 'Our feelings are no less strong.'"

The HA'ARETZ report continues: "The Palestinians refused to discuss specifics and insisted on principles. They said it is clear to them that there is no question of either an Israeli withdrawal or Palestinian sovereignty in the transition period, but that as far as they are concerned it must be clear that the interim agreement will apply to territories occupied in 1967 and that this clear definition applies to all the territories of the West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem.

"The main argument of the Palestinians was that the U.S. document would seem to indicate that at stake is a dispute over territories claimed by two sides. In their opinion, this reflects a change for the worse in the traditional U.S. position, which has since 1967 regarded the entire West Bank, Gaza, and East Jerusalem as occupied territories.

"The Palestinians reiterated their demand to resume the dialogue with the PLO which was terminated by the Americans in June 1990 after the terrorist attack by Abu-al-'Abbas [Muhammad 'Abbas] at Nizzanim beach. The Palestinians also detailed a series of human rights violations in the territories, including the closure and its serious economic effect on the Palestinian population."

A report by 'Aqiva Eldar, Gay Bekhor, Ori Nir, and news agencies on pages A1 and A8 of HA'ARETZ quotes a senior Israeli official as stating last night that "the main obstacle in the talks on the Palestinian track lies in Yasir 'Arafat's demand to include the PLO in the negotiations and to resume the U.S. dialogue with it. 'Arafat is seeking financial aid from Saudi Arabia to improve his stature in the territories and is striving to include ingredients of Palestinian sovereignty in a document agreed on with Israel and the United States, the Israeli official remarked."

A report by Amnon Barzilay on page 12 of Tel Aviv HADASHOT in Hebrew notes that U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher may come to Israel on or about 20 July. Barzilay writes that commenting on such a possibility yesterday, political sources in Jerusalem "did not rule out the possibility that during Christopher's visit conditions may develop for signing an Israeli-Palestinian document of principles. This document would state that Israel will address the question of Jerusalem in the permanent arrangement. The political sources noted earlier this morning that this point was endorsed by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin."

Writing on page 7 of Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew, Roni Shaqed reports that members of the Palestinian delegation disclosed yesterday that "Israel and the Palestinians have opened secret and direct channels of communications, without U.S. participation, in a bid to overcome the crisis that erupted over the document of principles."

The political correspondent for Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew writes on pages 1 and 2 that "the U.S. team has been working on a proposal whereby the negotiations about the permanent arrangement would start within a year and a half rather than the three years stipulated in the Camp David accords, guided by the assumption that such a proposal could break through the stalemate in the talks." The paper goes on to say that a similar proposal was raised in 1988 by then-Secretary of State George Shultz and that, according to it, "another committee would be set up—in addition to the three committees that have already been established by Israel and the Palestinians—which would deal with the negotiations on the permanent arrangement."

### Rubinstein, Ross Comment

*TA1107052393 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0405 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin says that Israel takes a grave view of the situation in south Lebanon and will do everything possible to preserve the security of the state. Hizballah and Jibril's organization are coordinated and are using weapons which arrive from Iran via Damascus. Our political correspondent Shlomo Raz reports:

[Begin recording] [Raz] The U.S. peace team is in Damascus today. During yesterday's meeting, Prime Minister Rabin made several remarks meant for Syrian ears. The message was relayed to the media by Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein:

[Rubinstein] The prime minister and defense minister this evening told the U.S. team that Israel views the incidents with extreme gravity, and will do everything necessary to preserve the security of Israel and its citizens, disregarding the political negotiations. All this transpired during the first part of the meeting. Mr. Rabin also said that the terrorist organizations—Hizballah and Jibril's organization—are coordinated and are using weapons that come from Iran via Damascus.

[Raz] On Saturday [10 July], the U.S. peace team was joined by Edward Djerejian, the incoming U.S. ambassador to Israel and a former ambassador to Syria. The Israeli team included, in addition to Mr. Rabin, Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Gur, Chief of Staff Ehud Baraq, Professor Itamar Rabinovich, Elyaqim Rubinstein, Coordinator of Activities Dani Rothschild, and Shim'on Sheves. Before entering the political talks, the sides discussed the issue of Elat's port:

[Rubinstein] The prime minister raised with the Americans the problem of the vessels sailing to Elat, asking that this issue be resolved as soon as possible. The members of the U.S. team said they are striving to resolve this problem soon. As you know, this is a very urgent and serious problem.

Turning to the peace talks, the U.S. team briefed us about their efforts and meetings in the last few days, both in Israel and in Egypt. The consultations will continue over the next few days.

[Raz] Dennis Ross and his colleagues came to Jerusalem yesterday after their visit to Cairo. They briefed the prime minister about their meetings there, as well as the meetings they held with the Palestinians.

[Ross, in English] I really spent the time briefing the prime minister on the discussions we have had, where I think we are, and that we are obviously in the midst of continuing discussions, and we will be coming back and seeing the prime minister in the next couple of days. So I really don't have anything to add, and I will just see you later.

[Raz translates the above and continues] The talks with the prime minister centered on two issues: Definitions relating to the document, and action on the ground. Let us recall that in the meeting with Foreign Minister Peres last Friday [9 July], there was talk about Gaza first, early empowerment, and international financing. The definitions included in the U.S. document now refer to early implementation rather than early empowerment. The word implementation [last word in English] is for some reason more acceptable to the Palestinians. The latter find it hard to accept the idea of taking over authority in the areas of education, health, welfare, and tourism. The reason for this is that the Palestinians did not receive the authority to levy taxes and are concerned that if they are not allowed to levy taxes they will remain dependent on Israel, and that is the reason for their opposition.

### Rabin Praises Team's Approach

*TA1207102193 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 12 Jul 93 p 2*

[Report by Moti Bassok and Yoram Levi]

[Excerpts] Speaking at yesterday's cabinet session, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said that the U.S. "peace team," led by Dennis Ross, has adopted a cautious approach during its shuttle mission to the Middle East.

Rabin expressed the belief that Ross and his team do not want to create overly high expectations among the negotiating parties. Rabin said that the Americans were familiar with the parties and Middle East realities, and their approach was sensible and realistic. In Rabin's assessment, there was a high degree of readiness on Egypt's part to contribute to the process. [passage omitted]

At a convention of the Labor Party's Young Guard last night, Prime Minister Rabin spelled out Israel's red lines in the political negotiations: Overall responsibility for security in the territories; united Jerusalem is to remain under full Israeli sovereignty, and the autonomy authorities will have no powers with regard to it; and Israel will remain responsible for the security and welfare of Israelis in the territories. "We will not give up on these issues, even it leads to a crisis or a suspension of the talks," Rabin said. [passage omitted]

### Cabinet Discusses Situation in South Lebanon

*TA1107152393 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1400 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin said at today's weekly cabinet session that at the present time, there was no need for any new decisions with regard to the situation in south Lebanon. Nevertheless, it was stressed that Israel was retaining the right to defend itself without connection to the political negotiations. Our political correspondent Natan Gutman reports on the cabinet session:

[Begin recording] [Gutman] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin chaired today's weekly cabinet session between hectic security consultations. Chief of Staff Ehud Baraq briefed the ministers in depth on the latest incidents in south Lebanon. There has been increasing activity by the Hizballah and Jibril organizations. In our assessment, Lieutenant General Baraq said, the two organizations were coordinating their actions. As part of the cabinet's security briefing, the ministers were told that it was hard to believe that Syria was not aware of the shipment of weapons through its territory from Iran to the south Lebanese organizations. The cabinet did not hold any real discussion today on options in south Lebanon and made do with hearing security briefings. Here are the reactions of Ministers Yosi Sarid and Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer at the end of the meeting.

[Sarid] I am certain that most, or all, of the ministers are unanimous in believing that when Israel is required to operate in south Lebanon—and there is no doubt that it must act there—and when it is compelled to use force, movement, and firepower, then we must be careful not to shoot ourselves in the foot.

[Ben-Eli'ezer] Anyone who believes that we will continue taking the blows quietly and turn the other cheek is quite simply wrong. Anyone who thinks that there is any connection between this situation and the political negotiations is also wrong.

[Gutman] Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin clarified to the ministers that there was currently no room for new decisions on how to handle the situation in south Lebanon. Rabin promised that the cabinet would discuss the issue if and when the need arose to make decisions and after the defense establishment submitted its recommendations. The prime minister asserted that the exacerbation along the northern border was mainly directed against the security zone; however, there had also been attacks against the settlements along the northern border, mostly in retaliation for attacks on Hizballah or Jibril personnel. Rabin emphasized Israel's right to defend itself and said that Israel would act according to its own considerations, without any connection to the political process.

After the cabinet meeting was over, the prime minister continued holding security consultations. [passage omitted]

Moving on to another issue: China is famous for its rice and tea, but apparently also for its visiting Israeli ministers. This at least appears to be the case judging from today's cabinet session. After short briefings by the foreign and tourism ministers on their respective visits to Egypt and Turkey, Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin commented on the ministers' trips overseas and the appropriate way to behave when abroad.

China is apparently the preferred destination for Israeli ministers. No fewer than six ministers plan to leave for the PRC in the next few months. Rabin claimed that some of them had not coordinated their trips with him, and others had even intended to leave for China as part of his entourage without informing him about it. The prime minister asked the ministers to slow things down a bit and let China catch its breath from the flood of Israeli ministers.

Another matter that came up for discussion was the issues that the ministers dealt with during their trips abroad. The prime minister cautioned the departing ministers to make sure to discuss only issues that pertained to their respective portfolios, and not to initiate discussions and meetings on political issues. Ministers who participated in the meeting claimed that Rabin's remarks were directed at Economy and Planning Minister Shim'on Shetrit, who, on his recent trip to Washington, discussed the peace process with U.S. Ambassador-designate Edward Djerejian. [end recording]

### Ben-Eli'ezer, Rubinstein on Meeting

*TA11071[illegible] 93 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1005 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] The cabinet session just ended. Our political correspondent Shlomo Raz reports:

[Begin recording] [Raz] One of the more active ministers regarding the Lebanese situation is Minister Binyamin Ben-Eli'ezer. Do you have any criticism regarding the way the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is dealing with the situation in Lebanon?

[Ben-Eli'ezer] No, I do not have any criticism. Today we were briefed about the developments in south Lebanon. The government is aware of the escalation of the situation. I believe that the defense establishment and the IDF are discussing not only the concrete developments, but the overall picture as far as the IDF's activity in south Lebanon is concerned. I think that the main problem is not merely Israel's reaction. I believe that we must look at the big picture.

[Raz] What do you mean by big picture? Do think Israel should limit its reaction due to the political process?

[Ben-Eli'ezer] No, no. I do not believe there is any relation between the situation in Lebanon and the political process. We must recall that when dealing with this kind of terrorism, it is our right to defend ourselves 24 hours a day, wherever or however we decide. Nobody can take this right away from us, just as nobody has taken this right from the Americans. Turning to the present situation, I think we should discuss the big picture, and this refers not merely to the question of whether or not we should react, but also the manner of reaction.

[Raz] What do you mean?

[Ben-Eli'ezer] Since some people maintain there is a new situation, this requires a reassessment of the situation.

[Raz] Are you referring to a more massive use of force?

[Ben-Eli'ezer] I am not hinting at anything. I can say, however, that a new situation has been created in this ongoing war. Unfortunately we are paying in casualties, but at the same time we are preserving the lives of the Galilee residents. I think that we should reconsider our use of forces during this escalation.

[Raz] When you were a senior IDF officer, you initiated the good-fence policy. Do you think that this policy has gone bankrupt?

[Ben-Eli'ezer] No. I believe that if we can draw one positive lesson from these events, it is that the security zone and the cooperation with the SLA [South Lebanese Army] have proven themselves and have saved many hundreds of lives in Israel. It is a fact that for years no terrorist squad has been able to infiltrate the border, and this is due to the security zone, the SLA and the IDF. I hope that the peace process will bring about a change. But so far we are still far away from this, and we have to ensure security in the Galilee. Let me reiterate that we should reassess the situation, because we cannot let the recent events go unanswered.

[Raz] The cabinet, then, is reconsidering the situation in south Lebanon. The ministers, however, did not receive many details during the cabinet session. The prime minister prefers to work with the people with whom he is used to working, mainly the chief of staff and the top IDF echelon. So far, no special session of the inner cabinet is planned on this issue. We cannot ignore the fact that we are in the midst of the political process, and the U.S. peace team is currently on its shuttle mission to the Middle East. At the same time the ministers insist that does not bind Israel's hands. The impression obtained is that several ministers are urging a reassessment of Israel's policy in south Lebanon. This is how Cabinet Secretary Elyaqim Rubinstein summed today's cabinet session:

[Rubinstein] Appearing before the inner cabinet, the prime minister and defense minister and the chief of staff reviewed last week's events along the Lebanese border, and emphasized that Israel takes a grave view of the escalation in this sector. The prime minister sent his condolences to the bereaved families and wished the wounded soldiers a speedy recovery. The inner cabinet was also briefed about reserve military service in the IDF. The prime minister also briefed the cabinet on the political negotiations.

The foreign minister reviewed his visit to Egypt last week, as well as the session of the steering committee of the multilaterals, held in Moscow last week. He also briefed the cabinet on other routine matters.

The cabinet also dealt with the issue of employment in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip in the wake of the closure [word indistinct].

The finance minister reviewed the situation in the wake of the civil service strike.

The cabinet also dealt with the issue of the Falash-Mura [Ethiopian Jews who converted to Christianity], in the wake of information received over the last few days, according to which irresponsible Israeli elements misled some 700 villagers in west Ethiopia, convincing them to leave their homes and converge on Gondar. They were falsely promised that their immigration to Israel was assured. [end recording]

### Rabin Comments on Security Role in Border Area

*TA1107190093 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1800 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Interview with Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by Nitzan Hen "prior to Rabin's address before the Labor Party Young Guard in Jerusalem a short while ago"—recorded]

[Text] [Rabin] Israel is responsible for keeping secure borders and ensuring security for its population in towns facing Lebanon. It is responsible for maintaining the security zone. Israel will not permit a situation in which our troops and those of the SLA [South Lebanese Army] in south Lebanon are harassed while the other side remains quiet.

[Hen] Mr. Prime Minister, what else should happen in the security zone before the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is forced into action?

[Rabin] The IDF acts all the time. The main purpose of the security zone is to guarantee peace in the Galilee. We are committed to the troops stationed there, whose task it is to maintain peace in the Galilee, and we naturally have a responsibility to our partners, the so-called South Lebanese Army, and to the residents of Lebanon.

[Hen] Should the peace talks be suspended, as the opposition has been demanding, for as long as this war goes on?

[Rabin] Events in which several soldiers were killed happened during the tenure of the previous government, too, and yet the talks were not suspended. We will not suspend the talks today either. We will pursue the talks in a bid to resolve the problem, but we will take steps we deem appropriate in a bid to ensure that the Galilee enjoys peace and the IDF and SLA troops in the security zone enjoy utmost safety.

[Hen] Mr. Rabin, can the government take consequential action in Lebanon in its present composition?

[Rabin] Certainly.

### Peres on 'Limited' Syrian Impact in South Lebanon

*TA1207143893 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1400 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Peres says Israel has relayed to Syria via U.S. emissary Dennis Ross a very resolute remark on the issue of south Lebanon. Our correspondent Yo'el Nir reports that speaking at the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee, Mr. Peres noted that Syria's impact is limited, because Hizballah can operate independently, too.

He further said that the Palestinians are demanding a new American paper of principles, while Israel has handed the United States what he termed an evaluation document [mismakh biqoret].

The foreign minister believed that faster progress should be made toward a settlement in the Gaza Strip, and that the Palestinian readiness to tackle the Gaza issue earlier than planned is evident. In any event, he noted, the Jewish settlements in the Qatif Bloc will remain under Israeli sovereignty.

Reporting to the Labor Knesset faction, the foreign minister said that the level of the negotiations with the Arabs should be upgraded, but the Arabs are opposed to that.

### Military Action Reported on Hold

*TA1207045793 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in English 0400 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Sources in Jerusalem say Israel will not take military action in south Lebanon, at least until the American delegation headed by Dennis Ross returns to Israel. According to the sources, Prime Minister Rabin is waiting to hear from the Americans on Syria's position regarding the escalation in the north.

### IDF 'Policy of Restraint' With Hizballah Denied

*TA1007172493 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Arabic 1630 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Interview with Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay, commander of the Northern Command, by Salman al-Tawil at the northern border on 10 July—recorded in Hebrew with Arabic subtitles]

[Text] [Al-Tawil] General Mordekhay, it appears that the initiative in the security zone has lately passed to Hizballah. They attack intensively IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and SLA [South Lebanese Army] outposts and lately have often succeeded. On the other hand, the IDF continues its policy of restraint. How long will this gone on?

[Mordekhay] I do not accept what you are saying. The IDF is carrying out a variety of activities in the security zone, and some of them also beyond the security zone. We know that this year more than 40 terrorists were killed due to our forces' activities. We sustain casualties to our forces when we carry out activities in the security zone and outside it. To my regret, over the past two days, we lost five young men, and seven others were wounded. I send my condolences to the families of the fallen and a speedy recovery to the wounded. But to draw from this the conclusion that the initiative is being held by the terrorists is exaggerated and inaccurate. The IDF and the security establishment will maintain the freedom to decide when and how to react and what actions to take at the various stages.

[Al-Tawil] Would you define the situation over the past two days in the security zone as a war of attrition?

[Mordekhay] I do not think there is a war in the security zone; I believe there is increased terrorist activity. Their aims are crystal clear. They are trying any way they can to disrupt the peace process. They want to derail it. They want to hit the security zone. They want to hit the IDF and the SLA, and they want to find ways to draw closer to the border fence in order to harm our settlements. The IDF carries out its duty fully in the security zone. The gangs fail to go beyond the fence and infiltrate into Israel. From time to time, they fire katyushas at our settlements, which of course is unacceptable to us. In my view, they also do not have any other reason or motive other than to escalate the situation in order to harm the processes. Our activity in the security zone causes them serious hardships and casualties.

### IDF Sources Urge 'Firm' Move in Lebanon

*TA1107082593 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 11 Jul 93 p 1*

[Report by On Levi and Dan Avidan]

[Excerpt] Yitzhaq Rabin, the prime minister and defense minister, has directed the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] to prepare plans for operating against the terrorists in Lebanon.

The IDF's Northern Command is preparing for the possibility that Rabin will direct the IDF to change its operation policy vis-a-vis the terrorist organizations in general and Hizballah in particular. Many residents in the north preferred to spend last night in their shelters, despite the fact that they were not explicitly told to do so.

Over the weekend, top alert was maintained on both sides of the border, following the two incidents late last week in which five IDF soldiers were killed and eight others wounded.

Lengthy consultations were held yesterday in the defense establishment and the Northern Command regarding the desirable nature and scope of the Israeli reaction. Prime Minister Rabin, Chief of Staff Ehud Baraq, Northern Command Commander Major General Yitzhaq Mordekhay, and Coordinator of Activities Uri Lubrani visited south Lebanon last Friday [9 July]. They were briefed about the events and held a preliminary assessment of the situation following last week's serious incidents.

Meanwhile, more and more voices within the defense establishment are calling for a firm IDF operation against terrorist targets: "The policy of restraint that has directed the IDF's and the Israeli Government's behavior over the last 20 months is no longer effective. The IDF must evince determination and prevent the terrorists and those who send them from escalating the situation."

Last Friday afternoon, senior sources in the defense establishment said that an effective reaction can only be carried out deep within Lebanese territory and in Syria. According to these sources, the IDF and Israeli Government policy of restraint has gone bankrupt. The sources added: "The situation has deteriorated, and it is feared that the continuation of Israel's policy of restraint will erode Israel's security concept in Lebanon. We must demonstrate to all sides that Israel is not caving in and will not allow the situation to deteriorate further. We must also do everything possible to foil terrorist activity. To date, the IDF has acted against terrorist targets near the security zone's border, mainly against bases used by terrorists for launching attacks, and with a view toward deterring local residents from cooperating with the terrorists."

The sources state: "For years, Israeli policy has stated that if there is no calm on one side of the border, there will not be calm on the other side. This policy should continue to guide us." The sources believe that the IDF should react firmly both in order to calm the residents in north Israel and to demonstrate to the residents of the security zone that Israel is determined to preserve calm.

The sources reject the opinion that a sharp Israeli reaction would bring about an escalation and a conflict with Syria. They maintain that Syria is aware of the fact that Israel cannot afford a war of attrition in Lebanon, and that the terrorists have crossed all the red lines. [passage omitted]

### Source Says IDF Intensifying Activity in Lebanon

*TA1107174593 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1600 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] An official military source in the Northern Command has said that the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] is intensifying its activities in the security zone in southern Lebanon these days in order to prevent the terrorists from scoring more achievements. The military source estimated, however, that we can expect the terrorists to intensify their assault activities inside the security zone.

Speaking to our correspondent Yo'av Aviv, the source stressed that the IDF had the upper hand in every brush with terrorists.

The military source noted a connection between the closure on the territories and the awakening of the Lebanese Palestinian organizations, which are subject to no restrictions.

[A similar report by Yo'av Aviv on Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew at 1605 GMT on 11 July cites the Northern Command source as saying that "Hizballah, which prefers not to engage in direct confrontations with the IDF, utilizes Palestinian terrorist organizations."

[In reply to Aviv's question on whether the IDF has begun regarding Hizballah as "an organized army with its own intelligence and collaborators," the source replied: "All I can hope for is that Hizballah will become an organized army with camps and outposts as soon as possible. That will be the end of the organization, as far as the IDF is concerned."]

## Chief of Staff Denies Reaction in Lebanon Lukewarm

*TA1107193093 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1900 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Lieutenant General Ehud Baraq, the chief of staff, has said that the Government of Israel and the General Staff will take every necessary step to restore the proper rules of action to south Lebanon. The chief of staff pointed out that Israel will not countenance the rules which the Palestinians and Hizballah have been trying to introduce to the region.

The chief of staff said Syria understands perfectly well that Israel intends to do everything necessary to protect its population. In his view, the Syrians can prevent the terrorist activities in south Lebanon, and they are as responsible for that as is the Beirut government, the local residents, and Hizballah. The chief of staff made these remarks in a television interview.

Replying to a question, he said that Israel's response in south Lebanon has not been lukewarm. The picture is complex, he said, and it is important to distinguish between means and objectives in a bid to prevent the population in Israel's north from becoming the principal victim.

## Katyusha Attack Reported in Galilee; No Casualties

*TA1007061993 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0600 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] After a quiet night in the north, several katyusha rockets fell along the Lebanese border area in the Galilee Panhandle several minutes ago. There were no casualties and no damage was caused. Our correspondent in the north Yo'av Aviv reports that yesterday several katyushas also landed in the area, causing no damage.

## Mines Said To Have Caused Explosion

*TA1007073193 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 0700 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Calm is prevailing in the north. It now transpires that no katyushas landed in the Galilee Panhandle this morning. Our correspondent Yo'av Aviv explains that apparently a herd of cows entered the border area and detonated several mines.

A barrage of katyushas was directed at the al-Hamra' crossing in the western sector of the security zone several minutes ago. One of the rockets blew up a UN water container. There is no report on casualties.

## Political Relations With Vietnam Established

*TA1207100193 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0930 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Israel and Vietnam established diplomatic relations today. The memorandum of understanding on the establishment of the relations was signed by Deputy Foreign Minister Yosi Beilin and his Vietnamese counterpart, Nguyen Dy Nien. The document will be finally ratified during Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' visit in Hanoi in the coming months. This was reported by our political correspondent Natan Gutman.

## Central Bank Governor Reviews G-7 Summit

*TA1107114193 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 11 Jul 93 p B2*

[Report on interview with Central Bank Governor Ya'aqov Frenkel by Marit Gilat; place and date not given]

[Text] The G-7 summit that ended in Tokyo last Friday [9 July] was held this year in a gloomy atmosphere. The reason for it lies in Japan-U.S. trade relations and the $49-billion deficit in Japan's favor. The sides have been engaged in intensive talks on the issue for months, but have failed to make any headway. The situation recently worsened due to the weakened position of Japanese Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa after the fall of his government.

In fact, the domestic weakness of most G-7 leaders, caused largely by the global economic slowdown, is a very bad point of departure for a summit. Bank of Israel Governor Ya'aqov Frenkel says that the decision to reduce custom tariffs should be viewed against this background.

"It is important for both Clinton and Miyazawa to go into the broader agenda of the G-7 in a positive atmosphere," Frenkel says. "That is why they decided to push forward the Uruguay round. This is a positive move, but whether it denotes any real breakthrough, we will only know at the end of December 1993. By then, they promised to sign the GATT agreement on a sinmultaneous reduction of trade tariffs in all countries."

From 1987 to 1991, Frenkel was the chief economic adviser and head of the IMF's Research Department, and as part of his job he coordinated the economic talks of the G-7. Hence his skepticism, which was voiced in various circles, about the chances of implementing the declaration on the reduction of tariffs.

"This is the fifth year that the G-7 ended with a pledge to sign such an agreement, but it has not yet been signed," he says. According to him, at a time of economic slowdown and growing unemployment, the leaders of the G-7 will have a harder time than usual passing resolutions to remove protective tariffs and cancel subsidies to agriculture and industry. "The optimistic tone was meant to remove the gloom in a bid to enable cooperation on the important issues on the agenda."

[Gilat] What were the main issues on the summit's agenda?

[Frenkel] The summit's political agenda focused on Iraq, the threat of nonconventional weapons, the war in Bosnia and the future of former Yugoslavia, and economic aid to the former USSR. Russian President Boris Yeltsin was invited to present his position.

The talks about the state of the global economy dwelt on the volume of economic activity, which is definitely unsatisfactory. Germany is in trouble due to the large budgetary deficit it has inccurred as a result of reunification with East Germany, and the difficulties in Germany have led to a recession all over Europe. Japan, too, is now licking its wounds: The rate of economic growth is far lower than it used to be, and this comes on the heels of a serious financial crisis and the political collapse.

[Gilat] On the other hand, is the United States not experiencing a recovery?

[Frenkel] Even if North America shows the first signs of recovery, one cannot say that the continent, and the United States in particular, has emerged from the serious recession. This is a slow progress. No country in the world can be said to be on an economic roll. Opening the markets to free trade will help everybody.

[Gilat] Some claim that the GATT agreement will hurt Israel, which currently enjoys free trade agreements both with the United States and with Europe.

[Frenkel] Basically, when the world market grows, becomes more open, and has less defense barriers, it is better for our economy because Israel wants to become fully integrated in the international economy, without any descrimination or artificial barriers. Moreover, there is no doubt that the declaration of the G-7 to take action to remove the Arab boycott in view of the peace process is very important.

[Gilat] Does the G-7 have the authority to enforce such a resolution?

[Frenkel] No, the resolution has no teeth, but the very fact that it was issued is of utmost political significance. In Japan, foreign policy depends largely on international consensus. Hence, the Japanese Government's ability to encourage its business and finance sectors to establish ties with the Israeli economy—and we know that government encouragement is crucial in Japan—depends on the existence of consensus. Such an unequivocal declaration contributes to that end.

## G-7 Stand Seen Jeopardizing United Jerusalem

*TA1107145493 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 11 Jul 93 p 2*

[Editorial: "No News at the Tokyo Summit"]

[Text] Convening in Tokyo, the seven leaders of the world's largest industrialized countries decided to call on Israel to withdraw from territories conquered during the Six Day War. At the same time, they declared that "the Arab boycott against Israel should end."

What we have here is an apparently balanced resolution, accommodating the Arab demand for an Israeli withdrawal from the territories on the one hand and supporting Israel's demand for an end to the Arab boycott on the other.

In fact, these resolutions hardly contain any news. It is no secret that the heads of the G-7 do not side with Israel on the future of the territories in Judaea, Samaria, and Gaza. Neither do they share Israel's sentiments concerning reunited Jerusalem. It should be remembered that a resolution in support of the PLO was endorsed at one of the G-7 summits. The G-7 even recognizes the PLO as the legitimate representative of the Palestinians. Therefore, we were not surprised at the "manifesto" urging Israeli withdrawal from the territories, which emanated from Tokyo.

And yet we must not overlook the new elements. This time there was talk of withdrawal from territories, not all the territories. Possibly, the leaders of the G-7 were thereby endorsing the English version of the 1967 Security Council resolution, which said that Israel is urged to withdraw from territories, while the French translation suggested that Israel is urged to withdraw from all the occupied territories.

It is very doubtful, however, that this can be viewed as a favorable shift in the industrialized countries' stance, because not only do they persist in their support for the PLO, they remain entrenched in a stand which may jeopardize the integrity of Jerusalem.

Moreover, the call to end the Arab boycott against Israel does not really mean anything special. If the heads of the industrialized countries wanted to stop the boycott, they could achieve it. They control the world economy, and are therefore capable of bringing about the revocation of the boycott. So far, however, they have not only failed to take steps toward that end, their indulging attitude toward the Arab countries even encouraged the latter to perpetuate the anti-Israel boycott.

As long as the Arab countries are not warned that they will be boycotted by the free world unless they stop the boycott against Israel, the boycott will not stop.

Furthermore, France—one of the seven leading industrialized countries—has been ignoring a law prohibiting surrender to the Arab boycott, which has been passed by the French Parliament. To conquer Arab markets, it even encourages industrialists to carry on the boycott against Israel.

To sum up: The Tokyo summit resolutions do not herald the turning over of "a new leaf" in the seven leading industrialized countries' Middle East policy.

## Coordination Talks Held With Palestinian Delegation

### Ambassador on Substance of Talks

*JN1107150993 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jul 93 p 25*

[By 'Awdah 'Awdah]

[Text] A high-level Palestinian delegation is due in Amman Tuesday [13 July, as published] to follow up on last week's talks between His Majesty King Husayn and President Yasir 'Arafat.

Al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, the state of Palestine'a ambassador in Amman, told AL-RA'Y that the team of PLO Executive Committee members will be led by Mahmud 'Abbas—Abu Mazin—chairman of the PLO's National Department [al-Da'irah al-Qawmiyah].

It is high time our two peoples set about bilateral coordination, since neither Palestine nor Jordan can do without the other. The upcoming talks, he went on, should advance Palestinian national security, Jordanian national security, and Pan-Arab security.

The PLO very much wants the future Jordanian-Palestinian relationship to be well thought out and firmly grounded in order to counter Israel's objective of taking on each Arab party individually.

Mr. 'Abd-al-Rahim pointed out that at a meeting with the Palestinians, His Majesty King Husayn outlined the positive outcome of his U.S. visit, especially where the justice of the Palestinian cause is concerned.

We brought up with his majesty our reading of and reservations about the American paper. I believe the Jordanians understand the grounds for our reservations; they told us they will raise the issue with the Americans, he indicated.

'Abd-al-Rahim noted that the Palestinians have turned down the 30 June American paper, and asked that it be set aside, although it contained some positive points. However, the paper failed to address the core issues of territorial jurisdiction and the status of Jerusalem. If the Americans want the peace process to move forward, the Palestinian ambassador explained, it must be grounded in its terms of reference and address territorial jurisdiction and Jerusalem.

The occupied territories are not disputed territories. They are occupied territories that were overrun in 1967, and as such, he stressed, they must all come under the territorial jurisdiction, not excluding Jerusalem.

Jerusalem is an integral part of the occupied land—a fact verified by UN resolutions and prior U.S.pronouncements. We can make no concessions there, he emphasized.

Meanwhile, Mr. 'Abd-al-Rahim—a Fatah Central Committee member himself—has disclosed that a Fatah team comprising the movement's secretary Faruq Qaddumi and Central Committee members 'Abbas Zaki, Hani al-Hasan, and Nasr Yusuf, yesterday began contacts in Damascus with all Palestinian factions incorporated in the PLO.

The dialogue, he pointed out, had been proposed by Fatah's Central Committee, the Palestinian leadership, when it met recently in Amman, and by the Palestine National Council's leadership.

'Abd-al-Rahim concluded his statements to AL-RA'Y by appealing to all nationalist and Islamic forces in the Palestinian arena to unconditionally pool their resources toward the attainment of the national objective of an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

### Agenda Set, Participants Named

*JN1107160893 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] The Jordanian-Palestinian Joint Committee will meet at the Foreign Ministry tomorrow afternoon, Monday. Officials of both sides will take part.

This committee was formed as a result of the successful talks held by His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency Yasir 'Arafat, president of the state of Palestine, in Amman last week. During these talks, the two sides stressed the unity of objectives and the need to consult on various issues of interest to the distinguished Jordanian-Palestinian relations, and issues that serve the objectives of the peace process and end the suffering of our people in the occupied territories.

In a statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, Dr. Jawad al-'Anani, minister of state for cabinet affairs and member of the Jordanian side in the committee, said the joint committee will discuss all political issues and bilateral affairs, and will consider forming a number of specialized technical committees. The committee will coordinate positions of solidarity regarding the current peace process, in addition to discussing all aspects of the future Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

The Jordanian side in the joint committee includes Dr. Ma'n Abu-Nuwwar, minister of information; Dr. Jawad al-'Anani, minister of state for cabinet affairs; Talal al-Hasan, minister of state for foreign affairs, who will be represented by Husayn Hamami, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, because the minister is abroad; Dr. Mahdi al-Farhan, minister of municipal, rural, and environment affairs; and Engineer Bassam Qaqish, minister of water.

The Palestinian side includes Mahmud 'Abbas, Yasir 'Abd-Rabbuh, Yasir 'Amr, PLO Executive Committee members; Faysal al-Husayni, head of the Palestinian team of negotiators; and al-Tayyib 'Abd-al-Rahim, the ambassador of Palestine in Amman.

## Conferees To Form Six Subcommittees

*JN1207121493 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1100 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] The joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee held its first meeting at the Foreign Ministry today in order to coordinate joint positions on basic issues concerning the peace process and the future relations between the two fraternal Jordanian and Palestinian peoples. The Jordanian side in the committee was led by Information Minister Dr. Ma'n Abu-Nuwar, while the Palestinian side was led by PLO Executive Committee member Mahmud 'Abbas. At the conclusion of the meeting, Dr. Abu-Nuwar told reporters:

[Begin Abu-Nuwar recording] The two sides have emphasized the unique relationship between the two fraternal peoples. They also stressed the need to work for a comprehensive, just, and lasting solution which would regain rights and recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination on their land and national soil.

Guided by what was agreed between His Majesty King Husayn and His Excellency President Yasir 'Arafat, the two sides agreed on the following:

1. The formation of six specialized subcommittees to discuss joint issues and define the negotiating positions on these issues. These subcommittees are: The Jerusalem Committee, the Refugees Committee, the Security and Border Committee, the Economic Affairs Committee, the Water Committee, and the Legislations and Laws Committee.

2. The two sides agreed to set up a standing operations room in order to achieve continuity and exchange information and documents on urgent current issues.

3. The two sides agreed on information coordination to serve their joint objectives in the peace process.

An atmosphere of frankness, fraternity, and mutual understanding prevailed the meeting. [end recording]

## Prime Minister on Arab, Iraqi Ties, Peace Process

*JN1207081293 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 12 Jul 93 pp 1, 25*

[Excerpts] Amman, PETRA—Prime Minister Dr. 'Abd-al-Salam al-Majali has called on top bureaucrats to be His Majesty King Husayn's dependable and loyal soldiers, fulfilling their obligations without favoritism or abuse of public office. He also asked them to show impartiality in their offices and to promote the values of justice and equality. Dr. al-Majali called on them to practice the principle of equal opportunity as Jordan may serve as an example in public service as it is doing in democracy.

Dr. al-Majali was speaking at the opening of a three-day symposium on control and administrative and financial inspection that began yesterday afternoon at the meeting hall of the Jordan Electricity Authority premises. [passage omitted]

Dr. al-Majali spoke about the domestic and Arab political state of affairs, emphasizing that the government, as yet, has not discussed the election law issue. He explained his personal viewpoint on this issue, affirming that it does not represent the government. He reiterated the government's commitment to respect and abide by the Constitution.

Dr. al-Majali stressed that Jordan's policy toward Iraq has not changed. He said: We support Iraq, and we support democracy, freedom, and plurality. We do not accept to interfere in the affairs of others and we also reject any interference by others in our domestic affairs.

Dr. al-Majali reiterated Jordan's rejection of the acquisition of other peoples territory by force, and said Jordan was pursuing a peaceful, Arab solution to the crisis between Iraq and Kuwait.

Dr. al-Majali also spoke about the peace process and the gains Jordan and the Palestinians have scored as a result of this process such as the recognition that there are Jordanian and Palestinian entities completely independent of each other.

The prime minister affirmed that the Palestinian cause is the essence of the conflict in the region, and that Jordan refuses to negotiate on behalf of the Palestinians and to sign in their place. He affirmed that Jordan coordinates its moves with the Palestinian brothers and the brothers in the other Arab countries, and that it will not act unilaterally, irrespective of the circumstances.

Dr. al-Majali spoke about Jordanian-Arab relations. He said: We are experiencing a state of genuine relaxation. A United Arab Emirates delegation visited the kingdom and signed contracts with a large number of university professors and educators. Also, the brothers in the Gulf have started to rehire Jordanians to work there. He affirmed that Jordanian labor has proved its efficiency in the Arab Gulf states and has won the respect of all.

## Information Minister on 'Arafat Visit, Arab Relations

*JN1007104893 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 10 Jul 93 pp 32, 28*

[By Nabil Ghazzawi]

[Text] Amman—Information Minister Dr. Ma'n Abu-Nuwar has said that Jordan accepts what the Palestinian people accept and rejects what they reject at the ongoing peace negotiations in regards to a settlement on the Palestinian issue.

Dr. Abu-Nuwar said that Jordan is offering all the support it can to its brothers the Palestinian people, the

PLO, and the Palestinian negotiating delegation. He emphasized: We do not hesitate at any time to continue offering such support.

Responding yesterday to questions posed to him by an AL-DUSTUR correspondent and a number of Bahraini newspaper reporters who are currently in Amman, the minister said that Jordan does not negotiate for anyone. The Palestinian delegation takes care of negotiating on behalf of the Palestinian people. We accept what they accept and reject what they reject.

Asked about Palestinian President Yasir 'Arafat's recent visit to Jordan, Abu-Nuwar said that in light of this visit, there will be full coordination and identical language when addressing the Israeli negotiator. He added that every step taken by the Jordanians and Palestinians should emanate from the same mind and heart. I can say that His Majesty King Husayn and President 'Arafat think along the same lines and share the same beliefs.

On the possibility of establishing a confederation between Jordan and Palestine, the minister said that it is premature to discuss this issue and that it is left for the future. He added that anything that takes place in the future should be based on the will of the Jordanian and Palestinian people.

Commenting on Jordanian-Arab relations, in general, and Jordanian-Gulf relations, in particular, the minister said that throughout the days and in various circumstances, Jordan and the Jordanian people have been distinguished by their excellent relations with all the brothers of the Arab homeland. He noted that the estrangement and division in inter-Arab relations do not serve the nation's interests and that only the nation's enemies benefit from the state of fragmentation and division.

## 'Relaxed' King Leaves on Private Visit to UK

*JN1007171593 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 1 Jul 93 p 1*

[Text] Amman (J.T.)—His Majesty King Husayn left for a private visit to London Friday [9 July], a day after he was discharged from hospital after being treated for an irregular heart beat.

King Husayn flew himself on the convalescence trip.

Her Majesty Queen Nur sat in the co-pilot seat next to the King as he lifted the TriStar into the sky.

Wearing a gray suit, King Husayn 57, looked healthy and relaxed.

The King, who underwent surgery in the United States, was taken to hospital on Wednesday.

His doctors said he suffered "artrial fibrillation"—rapid uncoordinated series of contractions of some portion of the heart muscle which causes irregular heartbeat and some ineffectual pumping of blood.

He was discharged the next day, but doctors said his ailment was caused by fatigue and exhaustion and that he needed to rest.

King Husayn has twice before been hospitalised with the same problem, which sent former U.S. President George Bush to hospital, in May 1991.

One official told Reuters the Monarch might undergo an operation for a perforated right eardrum while convalescing in London.

"It is up to him to decide if he wants to have the operation now, or later. It depends on his mood and how he feels."

The King, the longest-serving Arab ruler, has often complained of fatigue since doctors at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, removed his ureter and kidney in August 1992 to take out cancer cells.

They gave him a clean bill of health after a checkup two weeks ago and told him to return for more tests by December.

The director of the Royal Medical Services and cardiologist Yusuf al-Qusus, who supervised the King's treatment at the Queen Alia Heart Institute, said Thursday King Husayn's condition resulted from exhaustion, fatigue and worry.

The King's heart is now functioning normally and he does not suffer from any heart diseases, Dr. al-Qusus said in a statement following the King's departure from hospital.

Noting that King Husayn stayed in hospital for 24 hours, Dr. al-Qusus said that King Husayn can now exercise his daily activities normally without taking any medicine.

Accompanied by Her Majesty Queen Nur, the King visited Jordanian and Bosnian patients undergoing treatment at the institute and the al-Husayn Medical Centre and wished them all speedy recovery.

A spokesman for the Bosnian patients expressed deep appreciation to the King for providing them with care in Jordan.

King Husayn and Queen Nur later visited Bosnian families at al-Jawfah.

In a brief address at a meeting with the Bosnian families, the King stressed that Jordan would always extend a helping hand to all brothers in time of need. Noting that right will triumph in the end, the King said, the Bosnian families should feel at home and that every possible assistance would be provided to them until they can be repatriated.

He said he was concerned over the condition of the Bosnian families and that he would like to be personally notified on anything related to their well-being.

A spokesman for the Bosnian families expressed their deep gratitude and appreciation for the King's care and support.

Also Thursday, King Husayn visited the Army Headquarters and had a meeting with the chairman of the joint chiefs of staff, Lieutenant-General 'Abd-al-Hafiz Mar'i and senior staff. Chief of Royal Court Khalid al-Karaki was present at the meeting.

### Mubarak Calls King at London Residence

*JN1007201793 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] At his London residence, His Majesty King Husayn received a telephone call from His Excellency Muhammad Husni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, who sought reassurance about his majesty's health.

His Majesty King Husayn expressed great thanks and gratitude to President Mubarak, wishing him continued good health.

### Crown Prince Returns After Short Working Visit to UK

*JN0907060993 Amman Radio Jordan in English 0430 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hasan has returned to Amman following a short working visit to the United Kingdom. During his stay, his highness met the British foreign secretary and visited the Jordanian pavilion at the Royal Agricultural Exhibition in Coventry. His highness toured the exhibition and expressed his admiration with the Jordanian pavilion.

His royal highness was welcomed upon arrival by Prince Ghazi Bin-Muhammad, the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the British charge d'affaires in Amman, and other senior officials.

### Czech Special Envoy Arrives With Message for King

*JN1107073193 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 0400 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] (Roman Bolasik), special envoy of the Czech president, arrived in Amman last night carrying a message to His Majesty King Husayn on promoting bilateral cooperation. The message also requests Jordanian support for the nomination of the Czech Republic as a nonpermanent member of the Security Council.

In an exclusive statement to the JORDANIAN NEWS AGENCY, (Bolasik), the first senior Czech official to visit Jordan since the political changes in that country, said his country is concerned to promote joint cooperation with Jordan in various fields, particularly the economic field. He said the political circumstances of his country prevented the promotion of bilateral relations. He stressed his country's support for the Middle East peace process and for achieving a lasting and comprehensive regional peace based on the implementation of UN resolutions.

The envoy said that his visit to Jordan is the first since the recent political changes in his country and that he hoped his visit would initiate strong bilateral relations. He added that he will meet with several Jordanian officials during his visit to Amman to discuss promoting joint cooperation.

### Received by Foreign Ministry Official

*JN1107132393 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1100 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Ministry Secretary General Husayn Hamami met in his office today with (Roman Bolasik), personal envoy of the Czech foreign minister and plenipotentiary ambassador for official missions, currently visiting Jordan as part of a regional tour.

Hamami and (Bolasik) reviewed bilateral relations and ways to promote them in order to serve the interests of both friendly peoples. (Bolasik) handed Hamami a letter addressed from the Czech foreign minister to his Jordanian counterpart dealing with several issues of mutual interest.

## Australian Industry Official Pays Visit

### Holds Economic Talks

*JN1007130793 Amman Radio Jordan in English 1100 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Jordanian-Australian economic and trade talks have been held at the Ministry of Industry and Trade. Minister of Industry and Trade Mr. Bassam al-Sakit, head of the Jordanian side, and Australian Minister of Primary Industries and Fisheries [title as heard] Mr. Monty House, headed his country's side to the talks.

The Jordanian minister called for joint investment ventures between the two countries, particularly in the fields of foodstuffs, as well as industries based on Jordanian phosphates and potash, and medical industries, as Jordan is one of the leading producers and exporters of medicines.

Dr. al-Sakit called for trade arrangements between the two countries, based on Jordanian exports to Australia and Australian exports to Jordan, particularly wheat.

The Australian minister said his country is prepared to develop trade with Jordan, and to set up joint projects. He also said his country is willing to benefit from the facilities offered by the free zones in Jordan.

The two sides also agreed that tourism to the two countries could be encouraged, and tourist trips to Jordan and Australia could be arranged.

### Signs Cooperation Minutes

*JN1107165893 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Joint cooperation minutes were signed between Jordan and Australia at the Ministry of Industry and Trade at noon today.

Dr. Bassam al-Sakit, minister of industry and trade, emphasized that cooperation between the two friendly countries includes exporting Jordanian phosphate, potash, and fertilizers to Australia in return for importing foodstuffs, such as meat, due to Jordan's need of food, and Australia's need of Jordanian fertilizers.

The minister said the minutes include establishing strong bilateral relations in the field of land surveying in desert areas, and the possibility of setting up trade fairs for Jordanian products in Australia to acquaint Australian consumers with Jordanian commodities and products.

He said the minutes call for an exchange of visits between the public and private sectors in both countries, and establishing cooperation in the energy, food industries, technology transfer, water preservation, and arid agriculture fields. The minutes call for encouraging establishments in both countries as well as tourism between Jordan and Australia.

The minutes were signed by Dr. Bassam al-Sakit, minister of industry and trade, and Monty House, minister of primary industries and fisheries in Western Australia.

Meanwhile, talks were held at the Ministry of Supply at noon today. The Jordanian side was led by Minister of Supply Radi Ibrahim, and the Australian side was led by the minister of primary industries.

Ibrahim said the talks focussed on boosting trade exchange between the two friendly countries by exporting Jordanian products to Australia.

### Departs 11 Jul

*JN1207082993 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Monty House, minister of primary industries and fisheries in Western Australia, left Amman tonight after a visit of several days to Jordan. During the visit, he held talks with Jordanian officials on various issues of mutual interest, particularly in the fields of industry, trade, and supply. He was seen off at Queen Alia International Airport by Industry and Trade Minister Dr. Bassam al-Sakit, the ministry's secretary general, and the Australian ambassador in Amman.

### G-7 Summit, Strong Nations Need 'To Dominate' Viewed

*JN1007140293 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 8-9 Jul p 4*

[Editorial: "G-7 Ambitions"]

[Text] The agenda of the Group of Seven industrial nations currently meeting in Tokyo is heavily laden with political issues. Traditionally this assembly of the mighty states was occupied with economic subjects with a view to subtly deploy their collective economic power to exert pressure or influence on international issues, be they political, economic or otherwise. Nowadays, the intentions of these powers in regard to political conflicts are no longer coached in economic terms. The Tokyo summit, therefore, has several key political issues on the agenda, ranging from Iran and Iraq to Bosnia, Russia, Ukraine and international terrorism. This evolution in the scope and purview of the Group of Seven summit suggests that the strong nations of the world seek to dominate the poorer nations not only in economic matters but also politically and as far as security issues are concerned.

The developing nations of the international comunity are already sensing the hardships in dealing with the United Nations Security Council which is run and operated by four of the G-7 nations. There are increasing calls from all corners of the world for the Security Council to be more democratically constituted in order to represent the comity of nations in a more equitable manner. The same reasons that are leading the poorer nations of the world to rise in arms against the hegemony of the five permanent members of the Security Council would no doubt jolt them into action against the G-7 nations.

The issues of the richest nations of the world, be they economic or political, cannot be addressed properly and especially fairly in isolation from the majority nations of the world. The projected reaction from the developing countries is further buttressed by the clear double standards that often characterise the perspective of the nations of the North vis-a-vis the nations of the South. Whether the non-aligned nations would indeed regroup in an effective way to counter the increasing clout of the industrial nations is still open to conjuncture. The non-aligned nations have lost stature and relevance in recent times in view of the collapse of the communist order and the domination of the Western countries over all other groupings of states. The Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) is also losing ground in the international arena due to a multiplicity of factors foremost among which is the soft and fragile linkage that exists between the member states of these countires. There is hardly a need to refer to the weakness of the Arab League which had never reached the zenith that was envisioned for it at the outset by the Arab peoples and governments. The end result is the compelling fact that G-7 nations have the field to themselves for the moment until some change will take place.

## Leaders of 'New World Order' Intent on Harming Iraq

*JN1107100093 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 11 Jul 93 p 1*

[Editorial: "Escalation and Insistence on Aggression"]

[Text] Despite the Iraqi Government's successive confirmation of its readiness to open dialogue and resort to diplomatic means to surmount all obstacles and eliminate all the effects of the Gulf crisis and the allies' aggression against Iraq, and despite the worldwide denunciation of the recent U.S. missile strike against Baghdad, the leaders of the so-called new world order still insist on searching for weak justifications to escalate their continued military aggression, and on maintaining the blockade on Iraq and its fraternal people.

A new UN inspectors team left for Baghdad yesterday on a mission said to be aimed at closing two missile test sites, and installing cameras to monitor the possibility of conducting such tests in the future. In light of Iraq's rejection of this measure, especially since it encroaches on its national sovereignty, the new team seeks to seal equipment at the two sites in an attempt to prevent the conducting of any tests at present.

Despite the fact that these measures, which are being taken on the pretext of implementing the UN Security Council resolutions under the umbrella of international legitimacy, are part of a series of means of continuing the aggression and blockade against Iraq and the Arab nation, the seriousness here lies in moving ahead of events and threatening to reuse force and military aggression should Iraq reject the orders of the United Nations.

Before the UN inspection team arrived in Baghdad, and although some UN sources said that Iraq would not obstruct any agreement to settle the issue, Rolf Ekeus, head of the UN Special Commission, jumped ahead of events and volunteered to recommend to the UN Security Council to bombard the two sites if Iraq rejects to seal its equipment.

It seems that Washington views Ekeus' statement as an opportunity. So, a senior U.S. official said that Washington will support Ekeus' plan. The U.S. secretary of state has also repeated the threat in clear and frank language.

We wish all sides would execute the orders of the United Nations. We also wish that such a decisive approach had been used against those who premeditatedly violated and still violate these orders.

## Royal Decree Orders Parliamentary Elections

*JN0907201993 Amman Radio Jordan Network in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Jul 93*

["Text" of royal decree issued in Amman on 9 July]

[Text] We, al-Husayn I, king of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in accordance with Paragraph 1 of Article 34 of the Constitution, order that the elections of the House of Representatives be held according to the provisions of the law.

### Buwayz Asks U.S. To 'Control' Situation in South

*NC1107133493 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1300 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faris Buwayz received a message from U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher dealing with the Arab-Israeli peace talks and the nature of the mission of U.S. envoy Dennis Ross, who is touring the region. The message was delivered by U.S. Ambassador Ryan Crocker to Minister Buwayz at his home in Ballunah last night. The meeting lasted over an hour.

Discussion centered on the escalation of the situation in south Lebanon. Minister Buwayz said the United States must play a role to control [yadhbat] the situation in the south, stressing that this situation adversely affects the climate of the peace talks. Discussion also focused on the stalemate in the talks and the outcome of the 10th round.

### Hizballah: Ross Seeks To Pressure Arabs To Surrender

*NC1107064493 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Hizballah has issued a statement reacting to U.S. envoy Dennis Ross' visit to the region, saying the visit's goal is to pressure the negotiating Arab parties to force them to surrender humbly to the Zionist entity.

The statement said the move completes the exaggerated military aggression against the south and western al-Biqa' and the oppression of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories.

The statement reiterated that Ross' tour should alert the negotiating Arab states, particularly the Palestinians, to the perils of surrendering to U.S. pressure. It appealed to the Palestinians not to give up on Jerusalem, the issue of the entire nation. It also called on them to control those who snuck into a decisionmaking position in the interest of the United States of America, because no one has the right to relinquish an inch of our sacred land.

The Hizballah statement said the visit was preceded by an escalatory stance by the U.S. Congress, which violated all international laws and constituted a blatant intervention in Lebanon's internal affairs. The statement feared that certain state institutions might get involved in pledges leading them to further concessions that would only result in repeated Israeli attacks and American intervention in Lebanon's affairs.

The statement stressed that Washington should realize the Lebanese people trust neither America nor its envoys, who only carry with them conspiracies and schemes of hegemony and control. The people will resist until they liberate their land and impose full sovereignty, the statement concluded.

### Urges Government Not To Receive Ross

*NC1007191693 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 1905 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Hizballah has issued a statement confirming that if U.S. envoy Dennis Ross's visit to Beirut takes place, it will be an insult to the Lebanese people and the blood of its sons, which has not yet dried from the land of the south and western al-Biqa' due to the Israeli acts of aggression which, without American support, would not have reached this stage.

Hizballah asked the government about the objectives of Ross's visit. It said duty dictates that the American envoy should not be received in expression—even if only symbolically—of the official protest against Washington's policy.

### Hizballah Official Denounces Envoy's Visit

*NC1207064293 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Haj Husayn al-Khalil, the chairman of Hizballah's Political Bureau, warned the Zionist entity against committing any foolish action, because we are ready to open the whole front and to cross all the political and geographic borders.

Speaking at an Islamic Resistance celebration yesterday to commemorate the martyr 'Ali Murtada in al-Awza'i, al-Khalil called on the government, at least this once, to make a bold decision unleashing the Armed Forces and asking them to impose the state's authority on the south.

He asked: Doesn't the south merit a visit by the prime minister to inspect conditions there, when we see the enemy prime minister and his chiefs of staff visit our occupied territories?

Haj al-Khalil denounced the U.S. envoy's visit to Lebanon and the region and repudiated the government for receiving him while Washington insults Lebanon and its people through the statements made by its leaders and officials. He warned the government and officials against accepting the U.S. plan.

### Nasrallah Stresses Resistance, Assails U.S. 'Demand'

*NC1207062993 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] Hizballah Secretary General Hasan Nasrallah has said the resistance is a right and a duty and anyone who shirks this duty should be deemed a traitor.

Speaking at a celebration held in al-Hirmil to commemorate the first week of the martyrdom of 'Ali Murda, Nasrallah said resistance is the duty of every citizen and of the state. He added: We are in a state of war with the enemy. We might kill or be killed, we might wound the enemy or be wounded.

The Hizballah secretary general went on to say: Israel would not have withdrawn in 1985 had it not been for the resistance. Resistance, martyrdom, and jihad forced the Israeli enemy to withdraw. If the UN Security Council and the international organizations claim they forced Israel to withdraw, let them show us the evidence and we will counter it with our own. He stressed that Lebanon will be subjected to more Israeli dangers if the resistance abates. He said: Our kinsmen in the south and in western al-Biqa' have confirmed their determination, persistence, and firmness in confronting the occupier who is burning the crops, staging air raids, and killing citizens. But what does he do when the courageous mujahidin are present? The mujahidin are present now. He added: The most the Israeli threatens us with is killing us and the most the Jew is doing to us is the one thing we love most: We love martyrdom. With what will the enemy confront us?

The Hizballah secretary general stated: The Americans and Israelis realize the resistance is not an issue of weapons, the number of resistance fighters, or the extent of losses inflicted on the enemies, but rather a sign of determination and challenge. It is not the weapons that annoy the Americans, but your challenge, your stance, your view, and your role.

On the U.S. demand for the withdrawal of the Syrian forces from Lebanon, Nasrallah said: There are two things in Lebanon that, if removed, will lose us everything: the resistance, which seeks confrontation with injustice, and the Syrian forces, which maintain security. The Americans want to empty Lebanon of these two things to make it ready for a new Zionist invasion.

His eminence said: We want to reconstruct and develop our country. Its development requires us to study every aspect so as not to get sidetracked. There is the issue of loans for projects, but can we settle these debts? He called on the government to compile a study of its projects in line with its budget and not borrow money that it cannot repay. [passage omitted]

### Al-Hariri on Syrian, Israeli Forces, Hizballah

*NC1007172693 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Prime Minister Rafiq al-Hariri has announced that he is committed to the Christians in the same way he is committed to all Lebanese. In an interview with the British newspaper FINANCIAL TIMES he said that the whole Lebanese political situation is in a process of transition. He added that Lebanon has always been governed by agreement among all the leaderships, which will continue.

Answering a question on not disarming Hizballah, he said that this party is a militia in the south only and its fate rests on the fate of our occupied territory. He added that Hizballah is like any other Lebanese resistance force, perhaps enjoying greater propaganda. When we reach agreement with Israel over withdrawal and regain our territory, then Hizballah and all other resistance forces will not need to fight.

He confirmed that Lebanon and other Arab countries will not sign a unilateral agreement with Israel and said that the Israeli occupation cannot be described as a presence. Syria, on the other hand, is performing a completely different role since it is giving all it can to help Lebanon maintain its security situation.

Al-Hariri noted that Syria does not interfere in Lebanese internal affairs, whatever the situation.

In addition, the prime minister's sources denied to our radio station reports about the possibility of his traveling to Damascus today. They explained that Syrian officials are occupied with Dennis Ross' visit to the Syrian capital.

### Fighting With SLA, IDF Continues in South

*TA0907135193 Jerusalem Qol Yisra'el in Hebrew 1300 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Sharp exchanges of fire between the SLA [South Lebanese Army] and the IDF [Israel Defense Forces] and terrorists continue in the eastern sector of the security zone in south Lebanon. Our correspondent Yo'av Aviv reports that the terrorists have been firing on IDF and SLA outposts for several hours with rockets, mortars, RPG's, and light weapons. The attack is extending from Sujud, to the (Raslan), al-'Ayshiyah, and Rammadiyah areas. An SLA post in the Rashaf area of the central sector was also attacked. The IDF and SLA are returning heavy fire. Reports from Lebanon say that the terrorists captured two SLA soldiers in an attack on a post in the Sujud area, but there is no other confirmation of the report. Two terrorists were wounded by Israeli helicopters in today's midday attack on the Jibril headquarters south of Beirut. The Voice of Lebanon radio reported that Israeli helicopters attacked targets in the western al-Biqa'.

### Israelis Suffer Casualties in Hizballah Attack

*NC0907171393 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1615 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] REUTER and AFP have cited a security source in Marj 'Uyun as saying that the attack launched by Hizballah today in the south killed three Israeli soldiers and wounded two others. Thus five Israeli soldiers were killed and five others wounded inside the occupied security strip in the past 48 hours. The resistance said that all the patrol's six Israeli infantry soldiers who were aboard two tanks and an anti-mine armored vehicle were killed or wounded in the attack.

The security situation in the south continues to deteriorate as clashes rage between the resistance on the one hand and the Israeli forces and the South Lebanese Army [SLA] on the other. A number of katyushas fell on the Jazzin area.

In a statement it issued this afternoon, Hizballah announced that two SLA soldiers were captured during the morning's operations. Our correspondent reported that the two captured SLA soldiers are Samir Yunus and Haytham Yunus. [passage omitted]

The Lebanese Army's guidance directorate has issued the following statement: The Israeli enemy shelled the villages of Iqlim al-Tuffah with artillery and bombarded by air the al-Na'imah area this afternoon. A state of maximum alert was declared in the forces deployed in the targeted areas. The army command underlined its former orders of confronting the Israeli attacks with the appropriate weapons. [passage omitted]

A security source in Beirut said that there is a large number of casualties among members of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command who were in the base in al-Na'imah which was the target of an Israeli raid this morning. It added that the base suffered heavy damage and a Lebanese Army unit went to the site to inspect it.

Another security source said that one person was killed and three others were wounded. [passage omitted]

### Three Dead, Five Wounded

*TA0907190093 Jerusalem Israel Television Network in Hebrew 1830 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] This news just in: Three IDF [Israel Defense Forces] soldiers were killed and five were wounded by exploding mortar shells and recoilless rifle fire at an IDF outpost in the eastern sector of the security zone in south Lebanon. One of the casualties sustained serious injuries and a second soldier suffered medium wounds. The other three soldiers sustained light injuries. The families of the deceased and casualties have been notified. A helicopter evacuated the wounded to Haifa's Rambam Hospital. IDF and SLA [South Lebanese Army] forces returned fire north of the security zone. The commander of the Northern Command conducted an initial debriefing at the site of the incident. The prime minister, the chief of staff, the Northern Command commander, and the coordinator of government activities in Lebanon visited the area this evening. They were given reports on the latest developments. Our correspondent Moti 'Eden reported a few minutes ago from the north:

[Begin 'Eden recording] The Paratroopers Brigade today paid a very heavy price in south Lebanon. It sustained three fatalities and five wounded, one of whom is seriously wounded in the head and is now being operated on in Rambam Hospital. The incident started this morning in south Lebanon when Hizballah terrorists fired heavy artillery at IDF outposts. The IDF and SLA returned fire, and the exchanges lasted many hours. At noon, fire was directed at an SLA and IDF post in Sujud in the eastern sector, not far from where two IDF soldiers were killed yesterday. One soldier was killed and another was seriously wounded in the head and later died. A third soldier was also seriously wounded in the head and subsequently died. The casualties also suffered direct hits. The evacuation process was performed under difficult conditions at 1730 [1430 GMT], some two and a half hours after the attack took place, due to the constant heavy artillery fire on the area. Most of today's activity was in the Sujud area and the entire eastern sector. The decisionmakers are now conferring to decide how to react to the incident. [end recording]

### Rabin's Visit to Security Zone, Shelling Reported

*NC1007065493 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin paid a brief visit to the occupied border strip, where five Israeli soldiers were killed and eight wounded in attacks on their positions in the past 24 hours. He was accompanied by Israeli Army Chief of Staff Ehud Baraq and Israeli affairs coordinator Uri Lubrani. Rabin met Israeli officers and South Lebanese Army commander Major General Antoine Lahd at the Marj 'Uyun command headquarters.

A security agency source was quoted as saying that three Katyusha rockets landed in Marj 'Uyun minutes after Rabin left at approximately 2100 yesterday. There were no reports of casualties. [passage omitted]

Last night, the resistance fired more than 20 katyusha rockets, most of which fell near Marj 'Uyun and al-Khiyam and near the Israeli border. The Israeli Army retaliated by shelling the sites from where the rockets were fired in Western al-Biqa', mainly 'Ayn al- Tinah, Maydun, and Birkat Jabbur.

### Hizballah Radio Reports Resistance on 'Maximum Alert'

*NC1007083693 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] The Israeli occupation forces have inflamed the south and western al-Biqa' front with a large-scale land, sea, and air assault that hit peaceful residential areas, martyring one person and wounding three others. These attacks, which followed threats, did not surprise the Islamic Resistance, which recorded heroic feats, killing three [Israeli soldiers] and wounding five, as the enemy itself admitted. Reports indicated that the Israeli army suffered grave human and material losses such that the enemy forces used helicopters and an artillery bombardment of all the liberated areas to evacuate their dead and wounded. Before detailing yesterday's events, we note there was guarded calm in the south after the Zionist bombardment late last night. The areas remained lit by the flares fired by the occupation forces. [passage omitted]

Retaliating for the occupation forces' brutal shelling of Iqlim al-Tuffah, in which peaceful citizens' homes came under indiscriminate artillery bombardment, the Islamic Resistance rocket unit fired 24 large-caliber rockets on the Agent command headquarters in Marj 'Uyun and agent positions in the occupied strip.

Two Zionist Cobra helicopters raided Jabal Safi at 2000 yesterday and fired four rockets. Shortly after 2030, Kafr Tibnit came under bursts of large-caliber machine-gun fire from the occupation positions on al-Burj hill. [passage omitted]

The faithful resistance attacked an agent patrol on the Dibil-Rshaf road. A military truck received a direct hit, killing or wounding its passengers. The faithful Resistance said another unit clashed with the Rshaf garrison using rockets and mortars. The post was hit by several shells. [passage omitted]

The Islamic Resistance operations room announced that as the Israeli prime minister, accompanied by the coordinator of Zionist affairs and his army chief of staff, was visiting the south and meeting agent Antoine Lahd in Marj 'Uyun barracks, the Islamic Resistance bombarded the barracks, prompting them to flee in dismay to the occupied territories. [passage omitted]

News from the south this morning indicates that military concentrations were seen in the occupied southern areas last night. The occupation forces and the Agents reportedly declared an alert among their ranks. Lights were off in all the occupation forces and agent positions on the frontline in the eastern sector.

The Islamic Resistance men remain fully poised to confront any attack the occupation forces may contemplate. A maximum alert has been announced in the ranks of the heroic mujahidin.

## Palestinian Group Claims Firing Rockets at Israel

*NC1007071993 Paris AFP in English 0700 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Beirut, July 10 (AFP) - A Muslim fundamentalist Palestinian group claimed Saturday [10 July] it had fired rockets at military targets in northern Israel and the Jewish state's "security zone" in southern Lebanon.

The [Jordan-based] Islamic Jihad-Bayt al-Maqdis said it had fired two salvoes of Grad rockets at a military target near Nahariyya in northern Israel, "destroying it and causing casualties."

A communique issued here said that it had also fired Katyusha rockets at an Israeli radar station inside the security zone.

The group, which is led by Amman-based Shaykh As'ad Bayyud Al- Tamimi, has claimed several operations against Israelis in the past, including two bus attacks that left 16 people dead.

Five Israeli soldiers have been killed and eight wounded in two days of fighting with guerrillas in southern Lebanon.

## Phosphorous Bombs Reported Fired at Jabal al-Rayhan

*NC1007161293 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] In the south, the security situation became more tense this evening. Our correspondent in al-Nabatiyah reported that a number of phosphorous bombs fell on Jabal al-Rayhan at around 1730. They were fired from the Israeli positions in al-Zaffatah and started a number of fires.

## Islamic Jihad Claims Attack North of Nahariyya

*NC1007162393 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] In a telephone call to our radio station, Islamic Jihad announced that the Martyr Khalid al-Istanbuli group this morning shelled an Israeli military position north of the town of Nahariyya with Grad rockets. The target was accurately hit. At the same time, another group of Islamic Jihad fired a number of Katyusha rockets on the radar centers in Ra's al-Bayyadah, which hit the Israeli position directly.

## Israeli Reinforcement in Border Area Reported

### Resistance Notes Military Movements

*NC1107075693 Ba'labakk Voice of the Oppressed in Arabic 0530 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Excerpts] The south is witnessing military movement and intensified massing of enemy troops. This is coupled with Zionist threats to expand the scope of the aggression.

Enemy vehicle movements have been monitored around the al-Hamadiyah, Kawkaba, and Rayhan-Kafr Hunah axis. Security sources report an armored column entered from al-Mtullah in the direction of al-Khardali, al-'Ayshiyah, and al-Jarmaq. The column's vehicles were deployed at the occupation posts in Jazzin. The enemy has set up new artillery batteries in Marj 'Uyun and al-'Ayshiyah. REUTER reports that 11 heavy artillery guns entered Marj 'Uyun. [passage omitted]

Uri Lubrani, coordinator of enemy activities in Lebanon, has threatened that the Zionist enemy plans to launch lightning and painful, surgical military operations in Lebanon in retaliation for the killing of the Zionist soldiers. The enemy's Chief of Staff Ehuda Baraq spoke of the possibility of a wider confrontation with Hizballah. [passage omitted]

Elsewhere, the occupation troops used rockets and machine guns to rake the area surrounding the Sujud and al-Jabal al-Akhdar posts and the plains surrounding the Bi'r Kallab post at dawn today. The Mlita hills in Iqlim al-Tuffah were also bombarded by shells.

Israeli helicopters reportedly overflew the central sector [of the security strip], most notably al-Nabatiyah and Iqlim al-Tuffah, and dropped flares.

A big fire broke out at 0230 today, devouring 200 donums of wheat and other plantations on the outskirts of Kafr Sir. Civil Defense units, official and popular, fought the fire for three hours.

### New Deployments Observed

*NC1207082493 Beirut Radio Lebanon in Arabic 0800 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Reports from the occupied border area say Israel has brought approximately 35 armored vehicles backed by two 155-mm field artillery batteries and 180 men to the Marj 'Uyun and Hasbayya areas. They have been deployed on the Ibil al-Saqi plain, in the Kawkaba and al-Ahmadiyah hills, and at Tallat al-Surayqi near al-Khiyam.

### Artillery, Troop Movements Reported

*NC1207123693 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1115 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] According to exclusive information available to our radio, the resistance has announced a maximum alert among its fighters and brought in new elements from al-Biqa' and Beirut. It has also set up two operations rooms in the south and western al- Biqa' directly linked with an operations room in Beirut.

In the past few hours, Israel has summoned reserve units. It has also dispatched additional 175-mm and 150-mm field artillery batteries and several Merkava tanks to south Lebanon.

Our security correspondent says Israel has deployed four field artillery units in al-Khiyam, five in al-Majidiyah, four in Marj 'Uyun, and four in Hula. Each artillery crew consists of four officers and 30 soldiers supported by two armored personnel carriers, two trucks, and two jeeps. Some 510 soldiers, 68 officers, 34 armored personnel carriers, 34 ammunition trucks, and 34 military jeeps have entered the security zone in the past few hours.

### Beirut Embassy Says No Iranians in Ba'labakk Blast

*LD0707152493 Tehran IRNA in English 1451 GMT 7 Jul 93*

[Text] Beirut, July 7, IRNA—The embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Beirut today announced there were no Iranian victims among those killed or wounded in the explosion that occurred Saturday [3 July] at Hizballah headquarter in Ba'labakk, eastern Lebanon.

The statement, published in Beirut dailies today, called as "incorrect and baseless" an AFP's report regarding the presence of three Iranians among the blast victims.

Meanwhile, a Hizballah authority denied the AFP report and emphasized that all the victims, killed or wounded, were Lebanese whose names, he added, have been announced by the media.

## PLO Political Department Head Qaddumi Visits 9-10 Jul

### Meets al-Shar'

*JN0907203193 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 2015 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' this evening received Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. The meeting was attended by Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; Yusuf Shakkur, assistant foreign minister; and Muwaffaq al-'Allaf, head of the Syrian negotiating team.

Attending on the Palestinian side were Sulayman al-Najjab, PLO Executive Committee member; Hani al-Hasan, PLO Central Committee member; and Mahmud al-Khalidi, PLO representative in Damascus.

Discussion centered on the 10th round of the Washington bilateral talks and the next coordination meeting of the Arab parties to the bilateral peace talks.

### Makes Statement, Departs

*JN1007173293 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1620 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Damascus, 10 Jul (SANA)—Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, left Damascus this evening.

He was seen off at the Damascus International Airport by Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign Affairs; assistant to the chief of the Protocol Desk at the Foreign Ministry; and the director of the PLO office in Damascus.

In a statement to a SANA correspondent, Qaddumi expressed deep gratitude for the warm reception he received in Syria. He said: We discussed with the foreign minister a number of issues resulting from the 10th round of talks in Washington, and the obstacles faced by Arab delegations and tracks, especially the Palestinian track, and the working paper presented by the United States to the Palestinian delegation, which was considered an unofficial paper. Our assessment is that this paper represents a process aimed at changing the principles of the political game. This is something that conflicts with the bases on which the peace process was launched.

He added: We have to return to the bases defined by former U.S. President George Bush in his first initiative, which is based on UN resolutions, land for peace, and political rights of the Palestinian people.

Qaddumi also said: We discussed developments in the region in general and the need to entrench Arab solidarity and the desire to maintain joint Arab action and bolster Arab coordination, particularly between the five parties directly concerned with the peace process.

### Further Predeparture Remarks

*JN1107093993 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0822 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul (SANA)—Faruq Qaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department, has criticized the passive U.S. stand toward the peace talks, and Israel's terrorism against the Palestinian people.

In a statement to the newspaper TISHRIN before departing Damascus yesterday, Qaddumi called on the United States to be an honest cosponsor and to relinquish its bias toward Israel.

Regarding his visit to Damascus, he said: Coordination with Syria is taking place at the highest level. The Palestinian and Syrian sides' views are identical.

He said that the U.S. Senate's decision on Lebanon is part of the U.S. Administration's pressure on some Arab parties. He said that this can be confronted through Arab coordination and cooperation.

Concluding his statement, Qaddumi praised the resolutions of the recent Arab information ministers' meeting which stressed support for the expellees and the intifadah.

## Ross, Delegation Arrive 11 Jul To Discuss Peace Process

*JN1107093193 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0854 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Damascus, 11 Jul (SANA)—Dennis Ross, the U.S. general coordinator of Middle East peace talks, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus this morning on a visit to Syria. He was received at Damascus International Airport by Assistant Foreign Minister Yusuf Shakkur, the head of the America Desk at the Syrian Foreign Ministry, the Syrian ambassador in Washington, and the U.S. ambassador in Damascus.

In a statement to the correspondent of the Syrian news agency, SANA, Ross said: We are trying to find ways to narrow the gap between the parties concerned with the peace process. He described his talks in Israel and Egypt in the past few days as intensive, adding that talks will continue.

Ross said he was pleased to be in Damascus for talks with Syrian officials.

### Talks Held

*JN1107163593 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] A session of official talks between the Syrian side, led by Faruq al-Shar', the foreign minister, and the U.S. side, led by Dennis Ross, special coordinator of the peace talks at the U.S. Department of State, was held at the Foreign Ministry today.

Taking part in the talks on the Syrian side were Nasir Qaddur, minister of state for foreign affairs; Yusuf Shakkur, the assistant foreign minister; Muwaffaq al-'Allaf, head of the Syrian delegation to the bilateral peace talks; Walid al-Mu'allim, the Syrian ambassador in Washington; and Dr. Najdi al-Jazzar, the head of the America desk [at the Syrian Foreign Ministry].

Taking part in the talks on the U.S. side were Edward Djerejian, assistant secretary of state for Middle Eastern affairs; Christopher Ross, the U.S. ambassador in Damascus; Martin Indyk, the U.S. president's adviser on Middle Eastern Affairs; and Aaron Miller from the Political Planning Department.

During the meeting, the two sides exchanged viewpoints on the U.S. role as a full partner and a fair broker in pushing the peace process forward to achieve a just and comprehensive peace in the region in line with the bases of the Madrid Conference to promote UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 and the land-for-peace principle. They reviewed developments in the peace process and the obstacles facing it from the Madrid Conference to the end of the 10th round of bilateral talks in Washington.

Dennis Ross described his talks with Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' in Damascus today as good. In a statement to the correspondent of the Syrian news agency, SANA, at the end of the session of talks, he said he looks forward to continuing these talks.

Dennis Ross and the accompanying delegation arrived in Damascus this morning.

## Al-Asad Receives Ross, Delegation

*JN1207093093 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 0915 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad received Mr. Dennis Ross, special coordinator of the Middle East peace talks, and his delegation at 1100 today. [passage omitted]

## Al-Shar' Receives Message on Kuwaiti-Iraqi Borders

*JN1007143693 Damascus Syrian Arab Republic Radio Network in Arabic 1415 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received a message from Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir, Kuwait's first deputy prime minister and foreign minister, dealing with border demarcation between Kuwait and Iraq.

Al-Shar' received the message this afternoon at a meeting with Dr. Tariq al-Marzuqi, the special envoy of the foreign minister of fraternal Kuwait. The Kuwaiti ambassador in Damascus, Ibrahim 'Ali, Musa attended the meeting.

## Al-Shar' Receives Havel Message for al-Asad

*JN0907172893 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1655 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Damascus, 9 Jul (SANA)—President Hafiz al-Asad today received a message from Vaclav Havel, president of the Czech Republic.

Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' received the message when he received Roman Bolasik [name as received], President Havel's personal envoy and director general of the Czech Foreign Ministry. The meeting was attended by Assistant Foreign Minister Raslan 'Allush and the Czech charge d'affaires in Amman. Discussion during the meeting revolved around bilateral ties.

## Afghanistan

### Hekmatyar Outlines Domestic, Foreign Policy

*LD0807202593 (Clandestine) Radio Message of Freedom in Dari to Afghanistan 0830 GMT 8 Jul 93*

[Address to the nation by Prime Minister Golboddin Hekmatyar on 7 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] Dear compatriots, mojahedin of the path of God, brothers and sisters. Our dear country has passed through special phases of its ancient history. Despite the fact that our Muslim nation, as a result of its 14-year jihad, defeated the criminal Russian Army, toppled the Russian-installed regime and regained its independence, so far it has not been able to implement the sacred (?aims) of jihad—to establish an Islamic order and succeed in forming a government that it so desires. Thus, to put an end to war, maintain Islamic justice and peace, and to (?uproot) the forces of sedition and discord, who prevent the establishment of an Islamic government, are the (?cause) of war at the instigation of foreigners.

Dear compatriots, the fact is that so far an Islamic order, for the realization of which our faithful mojahedin tolerated all the problems of the 14-year war, has not been established. It was for the establishment of an Islamic order that they sacrificed their lives on the path of God. Every inch of the country was stained with their blood.

So far the aspirations of 1.5 million of our martyrs has not been met. An Islamic society is not one in which only its rulers are Muslim and its slogans are Islamic. An Islamic order is one where, in a country, the word of almighty God is law and the religion of God rules. Security and justice is maintained and no one dares to violate the life, property and honor of anyone. The ruler and the ruled are subject to the religion of almighty God; problems are referred to God and his prophet, and are solved in accordance with shari'ah.

Rulers are elected to the satisfaction of the people, without force and deception, and as a result of open consent of the people. The reigns of power are at the hands of righteous, faithful and (?capable) people. Leaders are not the masters of the people, but their servants, who [words indistinct] and consider the (?spread) of discord at their interest and that of their party's interest as treason. The nation has the right to investigate and account. Those in power consider themselves duty-bound to consult with the nation and its representatives, and are not able to engage in any act willfully and without consultation. Rulers do not consider the people as their slaves and do not give themselves the right over the [word indistinct], life, property and honor of the people.

No one is pursued, jailed and punished without the [word indistinct] order of shari'ah courts. Only those committing crimes are dealt with and given only the punishment that has been outlined by shari'ah and ordered by shari'ah courts.

Every individual has the right to criticize the actions of their rulers and to enjoy every freedom to state facts. The (?courts) and judiciary are free from all interference from the rulers, and all signs of oppression are eliminated. All forms of difference and privilege based on language, race, and [words indistinct] as a basis of social standing between persons are considered unlawful and all persons are counted as brothers to each other and equal before the law of shar'ia.

Brothers and sisters, in a society where the right of the poor is being usurped, where their voice is being silenced in his chest, and where their life, property, and honor is being violated, while those with power and money are immune to account and punishment [words indistinct] and rulers are afraid of them and in order to attract their inclination, give them political, social and material bribes—while the rule of God is not sovereign, security and justice has not been maintained, no matter if such rulers entitle themselves to be Muslims, and (?as such) act in their private lives—that does not mean an Islamic government has been established.

Dear compatriots, let us gird our loins in preparation for the formation of an Islamic society, sincerely pledge to [words indistinct] rescue from the existing problems, reconstruct our destroyed country and put an end to war for ever, maintain lasting and all-embracing peace in the country, and form a joint faithful and God-fearing force against the forces of evil and sedition.

Brothers and sisters, I never wanted to take part in an unelected government. I proposed to all groups the following: To agree upon the formation of a government to be constituted of persons acceptable to all. [Words indistinct] not to take part, and the power to be transferred to it from the government of Najib in a peaceful manner and without war. For general elections to be held in the course of a six-month period, and thus henceforth the series of wars, coups d'etat and [word indistinct] disappear from our country for ever. Our Muslim people to hand over the rule of [words indistinct] as they will to someone whom they consider to be suitable for this authority.

To those whose [words indistinct] sincerity has been proved in the years of jihad, and the people trust them. I wanted Najib to transfer the government without war, and not to insist on the formation of a coalition government with communists or the participation of communists in the future government. And the mojahedin enter Kabul without war [words indistinct] so the danger of clashes in Kabul is eliminated and the communist opportunists are not able to engage in inflaming internal wars.

Unfortunately it did not happen that way. Kabul was faced with bloody incidents, and those forces who fought for 14 years against the people not only repented at their past, but sought their survival in the continuation of war. They were able to cause war in cities and other parts of the country.

Dear compatriots, as you know, after the bitter experience of war an agreement was signed in Islamabad, Maka-e Mokarama, and Jalalabad outlining a permanent cease-fire and the holding of general elections by the month of Mizan [beginning 23 September]. A new government was formed under this agreement. I did not want to take part in the unelected government. However, as a result of insistence by others I [word indistinct] accepted the premiership. We have promised to try with all our force to fully implement the agreement of Jalalabad and achieve the salvation of the people from the fire of war. The very first aim of this government is the full implementation of that agreement.

Brothers and sisters, there are many very important tasks before the government and it is necessary to accomplish them within the short opportunity of its life. I can state them in brief as follows:

1. Security: Putting an end to war for ever, the maintenance of complete security on [words indistinct], and the provision of conditions for the return of refugees [words indistinct] by the government forces. The realization of the aforementioned aims requires:

All groups to sincerely adhere to the agreements of Jalalabad and observe [words indistinct].

A police and gendarme command needs to be activated, and armed security forces formed so the security of cities and highways is maintained by these security forces.

The city of Kabul must be vacated by armed gangs and units.

Although our country ejected the foreign aggressors and overthrew the regime that was installed by them—and does not face active foreign aggression or direct threat, to confront any potential threat or to dislodge a probable foreign aggression, and for the defence of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country—we are obliged to establish a regular Islamic army. It is necessary for the army to be formed, as in the past, through national service. Thereby every Afghan would receive military training and take part in the sacred defense of the country. The formation of the army on the basis of national service requires a strong central government that has control over the whole of the country, thus making recruitment of the people possible.

Until we reach that stage the government needs to establish a limited army, and that is to be formed by recruitment.

Government policy in this respect is: Appropriate units will be approved for every province, including the capital, taking into account its situation, population and military importance. Those units will be formed in every province by way of jehadi councils from the residents of the province. Priority will be given to those mojahedin who sincerely took part in the freedom fighting for the country, and whose sacrifices resulted in the Russian troops being forced out of our country and the regime installed by the aliens overthrown. It is the duty of the Ministry of Defense to supply these units and train its personnel. Provincial administrations are dutybound to quickly provide the conditions that will make possibile the formation of an army through national service.

The army will not become involved in political affairs. Military officers will have no right to become members of political parties, or to take part in political campaigns. The government resolutely pays attention to the fact that army units are not formed through political parties, and that the army is not involved in political campaigns. The bitter experiences of the past year and the 14 years of armed resistance proved that the army's involvement in politics and the formation of a party by army members led to bloody incidents, the means of calling for armed resistance by the opponents of the government, and to governing the people by way of tanks and artillery.

We are not in favor of disarming the nation. We do not want light weapons to be retrieved from the mojahedin, or that the nation becomes disabled against conspirators, not able to defend life, property, and honor. We prefer that everyone can possess arms legally. The experience of other countries has proved that the possession of light arms by the people has not been a cause of insecurity, but it is necessary to prevent the violations of conspirators against the person, property, and the honor of the people.

Administration: State funds are so limited that there is not enough there to pay employees. Therefore the government is obliged to suffice with a limited organization, and to get rid of extra and unnecessary organizations—and even in some cases necessary organizations—and provide conditions of access to productive affairs for those emloyees who are dismissed due to reduction of organizations. Also, until conditions for full governmental control over the whole country are prepared, it is obliged to reactivate local administrations through local councils at the subdistrict, district and provincial level. Councils, consisting of commanders, ulema, and influential elders should be formed in every subdistrict and district in order that local administrations can be established, and on the one hand elect their personnel, and on the other to introduce their representatives to provincial councils. Thereby the administration of every province is reactivated.

The authority for the establishment of army units and security forces will be conferred on the provincial councils. In the present conditions, interference by the center in the aformentioned affairs is not practical, and even dangerous, and will lead to clashes and disputes. The revival of a powerful legislature and the formation of an elected council through people's votes is needed, and also the formation of such a credible judiciary, whereby every member of society respects its decisions. It will be free from the influence of rulers, and have the athority and courage of making decisions on all issues. These are of the aims of our government.

Social affairs: Islam considers all mankind equal as brothers, and considers all linguistic, tribal, and religious prejudices, which threaten social justice, and the deprivation of human rights on the basis of race, language, and religion, to be prohibited. All Afghans and peoples of all classes and strata are members of one nation; the Islamic government provides them with equal socioeconomic and political opportunities and erradicates the roots of any form of prejudice and discrimination. Compared to any other religion, Islam concedes more rights and privileges for women. All Islamic rights of women should be revived and guaranteed, and they should play their Islamic role in the new Islamic society of Afghanistan. It is hoped that our new constitution will make a clear decision on the active role and the Islamic rights of women. We want men and women to maintain their Islamic identity and personality; and instead of illegitimate imitation of aliens, as heroic children of a free and personality making nation, they will be presented as exemplary personalities to the world. The fact is, the fall of women is a preface to the collapse of a society. If women are armed with the weapons of faith and science, they will nurture with their hands great heroes. In Islam we believe in the freedom of religion, mosques and judiciary. While we favor the peaceful solution of dispute among parties, we want completely suitable conditions for healthy competitions among parties, for the offering of human services to the people, for mutual cooperation in good causes, and for the calling of the people and the government to sociopolitical aims, policies, and programs.

We support complete freedom for political activities of parties. Islamic political parties can legally possess newspapers, magazines and other publication media. They have the right to supervise the activities and measures of the government and to tell the people about their protests and criticisms. No political party or publication will be censored so long as they do not infringe upon anyone's rights, attack someone's honor or character, do not publish lies instead of truth, and do not resort to provocation against the interests of the country and the disruption of security. Certainly no group has the right to monopolize state publication media, such as radio and television, or to use it in the interest of his own group. Those media belong to the entire nation. The ruling and opposition parties must have equal rights to their use.

In line with the Jalalabad agreement, the government wants elections to be held in the month of Mizan of the current year; an elected council to be formed; and the country's constitution to be approved in order that access to power through coups d'etat and compromises cannot be employed, and in order that no blood is shed in the process of the transfer of power, and that no artillery or tanks will be deployed.

Serious attention to the orphans and families of the martyrs, permanent assistance to the disabled of the jihad, and special attention to the repatriation of refugees to their native areas are among the government's first duties.

Education: We are working earnestly so the country's education system will be reactivated sooner than later in line with the tenets of Islam, to reform the curriculum so that it complies with the requirement of our Islamic society, so that our education institutions will produce officers, engineers, doctors, judges, and administrators who are armed with faith and belief in God and fear God. Using all possible means we make efforts for all education institutions, especially Kabul University which has been closed down as a result of the recent clashes, to be reopened. The government will arrange its long-term program in such a way so that there is an opportunity for primary and higher education across the country. The government's main aims are better organization of students' sound mental education inside and outside the country, utilization of the capability and talent of youths for the implementation of the goals of the Islamic revolution, and creation of such conditions for mental development of our young generation present for the future of Islamic Afghanistan's sound and faithful leadership.

Public health: Attention to health problems will not yield results nor prevent disease so long as the problem of poverty is not tackled. Besides moral corruption, poverty is a great cause of the endemic illness. On top of the revival and reactivation of hospitals and polyclinics and the provision of facilities for the production of medicine, the state is obliged to take effective steps for the alleviation of economic problems and for raising the people's living standard.

Agriculture: During the 14-year war the country's agriculture, dams, canals, karezes, and forests were extremely damaged, and on the same scale animal husbandry was damaged. Attention to this area constitutes one of the government's important duties. Unfortunately the previous corrupt governments paid no attention to water resources, vast areas of land, and arable and unarable land. A large part of our water flows to foreign countries. All our canals are natural and no use has been made of the water for making arid lands arable. With a little attention food and fruit can be produced for a population many times larger than the present population of the country.

The country's first need is to become self-sufficient in grain. This way, not only will we get rid of importing grain, ghee, and other animal products from abroad, but we will also be able to export the surplus products. All possibilities to reach to this aim exist. With a little attention and endeavor this aim can be achieved.

Commerce and economy: Before the accession to power by the communists and the start of the war, our country was one of the most economically backward countries. As a result of the war our limited economic installations were also obliterated [words indistinct]. Businessmen and capitalists of the country transferred their capitals abroad. Today our poor country faces severe economic problems. Since the start of the war the state prosecuted war by issuing banknotes and thereby paid its administrative and military personnel. As a result Afghan currency's price has fallen by 4,000 percent, and prices have gone up accordingly. Green banknotes are no more than the price of a piece of bread. This year the price of one loaf of bread has gone up to 100 afghanis.

To rescue the country from this painful situation, first, we need to avoid the printing of staggering amounts of banknotes and to check the printing of forged banknotes. Second, security conditions need to be brought about so that Afghan businessmen and capitalists are able to transfer their capital to the country and foreign investers need to be encouraged to invest in our country.

We believe in a free market economy. The state can control market and private enterprise so much as to prevent illegal and forbidden acts, speculation, usery, forgery, gambling, and deception, and as not to allow such forbidden transactions to become habitual that are agains the lofty moral values and lead to the supply of market with those things which damage the people's health.

Severe bans should be imposed on alcohol and drugs and people will be provided with legitimate and honorable ways of earning instead of drugs cultivation and trade. I call on the nation to help the government in its wide jihad against drugs. We prefer encouraging domestic and foreign capitalists to invest in useful and public utility projects in our country than foreign aid for public sector. We want to change the present system, and state corporations will either be converted to profit-making establishments or will be transfered to the private sector.

To put an end to the government monopoly of commerce, state investment will be restricted to heavy industries. Their is no doubt that our country has acquired an important trade and economic position after the demise of the Soviet Union and its disintegration into independent republics. If we can succeed in the restoration of security in the country, Central Asian republics will be linked with the rest of the world through Afghanistan, and thus our country can take useful and great steps towards economic development.

In the field of the development and extraction of mines and the establishment of industries: In the first place we prefer investment. Gasoline and gas should be offered at the lowest prices to compatriots and then ways of their export will be searched.

Foreign policy: As in internal policy an active and effective policy is pursued in the field of foreign policy, based on Islamic inclinations. The defense of the right of assisting the oppressed, the condemnation of interference and aggression, the considering all people of the world as members of one large family, the consolidation of good relations among all countries, the maintaining of fraternal and friendship relations with more than all the Islamic countries, the cessation of interference, aggression, and war in all parts of the world, the ensuring of peace and social justice, the right of self- determination and the choosing of a political systems as is wished in light of national and faith interests, the condemnation of the imposition of alien arrogant powers' governments and regimes on the oppressed and poor nations, the noninterference in affairs of others and respect for their independence, freedom, and territorial integrity, and emphasis on on resolving international disputes constitute the main lines of our foreign policy.

We want further consolidation of friendly relations with the Islamic states of Pakistan, Iran, Saudi Arabia, and all Islamic countries that have assisted our Islamic jihad, have granted refuge to our mojahedin, and have helped with the restoration of peace and cessation of fighting in our country.

As an active and effective member, Afghanistan has made efforts to play its Islamic role in UN sessions and in the Islamic Conference Organization, for the international organizations to be set free of the influence of the great powers. It has played its effective role in resolving international disputes and for the cessation of war and the elimination of the great gap between have and have not nations, and to succeed in presenting to the people of the world a new just order.

Unfortunately, today all wars are fought in Islamic countries and against Muslims. As a result of those wars, Muslims die in Europe, Africa, and Asia. It is the Muslim whose home gets destroyed. It is the Muslim who is obliged to seek refuge and in his own country there are the flames of war. Islamic countries have become the market for weapons and the products of industrial countries. Those matters are the cause of instability, war, and political tension. To deliver the ummah from this painful situation we support further closeness of the Islamic countries and of the Islamic world.

In international issues especially when an Islamic country is invaded and the interests of Islamic ummah are threatened, all Islamic countries should take a united and resolute stand. We morally and politically support Kashmir's independence movement, and emphasize that the people of Kashmir are granted the right of self-determination and an end is put to the series of violence against the oppressed Kashmiris.

Our government strongly condemns aggression and atrocities of the Serbs against the Muslims of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and in this respect considers condemnable the double standard of some Western countries. The silence and soft language of some Western countries about the recent bombardment of Baghdad and the savage and constant aggression of the Serbs demonstrate the fact that they have separate standards for and attitudes toward Islamic and anti-Islamic countries. We emphasize the independence of Palestine and the expulsion of Israelis from the occupied territories, and support the righteous resistance of the Palestinians. The eviction of Armenians from the occupied territories of Azerbaijan, the cessation of civil war in Tajikistan, an end to violence against the Muslims of Burma, a political solution in the Somali crisis, and emphasis on political rather than the military role of the United Nations are the urgent demands of our foreign policy. As we want peace and stability in our country, we want peace and stability in those regions of the world as well, and we are against any move that threatens peace and security and the stability of other countries.

Dear compatriots, I call on every member of the Afghan society and all parties and forces which have empathy with their country and have mercy on their oppressed and meek people and fear God to hold each others hand for the cessation of war and the ensuring of lasting peace in the country and to embark on the making of a really Islamic society to achieve those sacred goals of the 14-year jihad for whose victory our nation has given 1.5 million martyrs. Wishing you permanent peace in Afghanistan and the establishment of an Islamic elected government.

## Front Leader Warns Instability Breeding Terrorism

*PM0907145593 London AL-WASAT in Arabic 5-11 Jul 93 pp 40-41*

[Interview with Ahmad Gaylani, leader of the National Islamic Front of Afghanistan, by Zaki Shihab in London; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Shihab] To what do you attribute the instability in Afghanistan more than a year after the downfall of communism?

[Gaylani] After getting rid of the communist occupation, our aim was to establish an Islamic democratic rule that would fulfill the people's aspirations, but, regrettably, some organizations have tried and are still trying to establish a dictatorial regime. The people of Afghanistan reject dictatorship. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] What is your position on the current conflict in Kabul? Which party is closest to you?

[Gaylani] I am not opposed to any party in particular but I am against them all when civilians are the victims of their battles and their fighting. That is not Islamic and it is inhuman. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] When the recent peace agreement was signed it was agreed to form a new government and a defense council. Will that be implemented?

[Gaylani] I support the formation of a defense council under the chairmanship of Mas'ud or someone else provided the responsibilities are defined.

[Shihab] How do you explain the U.S. or even international lack of interest in what is taking place in Afghanistan?

[Gaylani] We will not forget the stance taken by the West, and especially the United States, in helping the Afghan mojahedin. We thank them for that. With the collapse of the Soviet Union and the receding threat of communism, their interest diminished but they should realize that the threat of terrorism and drugs is no less than that posed by communism. If, God forbid, the absence of government and the instability in Afghanistan continue, and with the planting of opium and the existence of terrorism—for there are special terrorist training camps there—everyone would be affected.

[Shihab] Has the United States tried to contact any Afghan party to contain these dangers?

[Gaylani] I believe that the United States is well aware of the dangers, and I hope we will be able to face the threat of terrorism and drugs and safeguard Afghanistan's international reputation.

[Shihab] How true are the reports about the involvement of some Afghan leaders in drug smuggling?

[Gaylani] They are human beings with good and bad among them, just like everywhere else in the world.

[Shihab] Do you believe that Pakistan is now less interested in Afghanistan, having reached the point of despair about the possibility of improvement there?

[Gaylani] I hope that is not the case, and I hope the neighboring Islamic countries will help Afghanistan achieve stability without interfering in our internal affairs. [passage omitted]

[Shihab] How true are the claims that Afghanistan has become a stronghold for the world's extremists?

[Gaylani] I believe that terrorism will increase if the situation remains as it is without a government in Afghanistan. The terrorists would find a haven for themselves there.

[Shihab] News reports have for some time focused on the "Afghan Arabs" and their part in terrorism.

[Gaylani] We welcomed our Arab brothers in the ranks of the mojahedin because that was the duty of every Muslim at the time of the communist occupation of Afghanistan. We also received material and moral aid from the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in support of the jihad, but we oppose the export of terrorism to any state. The situation in Afghanistan was different when there were infidel forces occupying a Muslim country. That is why jihad was the duty of every Muslim.

[Shihab] What are the organizations which give the "Afghan Arabs" refuge?

[Gaylani] They are organizations known to the Islamic states.

[Shihab] Do they have special camps?

[Gaylani] They had and still have many camps. [passage omitted]

### Mullah Demands Missiles as Ransom for PRC Nationals

*BK1007084293 Hong Kong AFP in English 0826 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Quetta, Pakistan, July 10 (AFP)—The Afghan abductor of two Chinese hydrologists has demanded three Stinger missiles and payment of more than 220,000 dollars for their release, official sources said Saturday [10 July].

He has also demanded the release of his brother jailed in Pakistan for gun running and the return of other weapons seized by Pakistani troops in a raid on his camp earlier this year, they said.

The Chinese, identified as Weng Chin Ping and Zheng Hong Pao, were abducted from the Bostan District, in southwestern Balochistan Province, on June 21.

Mullah Abdul Salam, nicknamed "Mulla Rocketi," who belongs to the Hezb-e Eslami [Islamic Party] faction of Afghan Premier Golboddin Hekmatyar, conveyed his demands to an Afghan Jirga (mediator team) which met him this week in the Afghan province of Zabul.

The abduction was to retaliate for Islamabad's alleged failure to pay the cost of his U.S.-supplied Stinger missiles as promised and their subsequent raid on his camp at Badini near here to recover the weapons.

Mulla Rocketi claimed that the Pakistani militia troops had also seized six million rupees (222,000 dollars) from his house, besides some light arms in their raid.

The shoulder-carried anti-aircraft Stinger missiles, costing 20,000 dollars, were supplied to the Afghan guerrillas by the United States for use against the former pro-Soviet regime deposed after 14 years of war in April 1992.

Reports from Washington said the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency was now buying back the Stingers lest they fall in the hands of anti-American countries, particularly Iran.

Salam is also holding hostage seven Pakistani government employees since last winter, saying he would also free them once his demands were met, the sources said.

Shortly before seizing the Chinese he had captured but released later some 30 Pakistani militiamen in pursuit of his demand for his brother to be freed from a local jail.

Meanwhile officials at the highest level were considering Salam's demands in conjunction with a Chinese official delegation.

Last November six Chinese engineers working on a state-run copper mining project in Saindak, Balochistan, were abducted. They were also taken to Afghanistan and their release was negotiated three weeks later.

Three European drug liaison officers were kidnapped by Afghan tribesmen at the town of Spin Boldak bordering Balochistan on April 23 and released three weeks later.

The abductors had demanded the release of some tribesmen jailed by the Pakistani authorities, who claimed the freedom of the officials was obtained unconditionally.

### Rockets, Mortars Kill 2, Destroy Houses in Kabul

*LD0907164193 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] Forty-four rockets and mortar shells were fired into the residential areas of Kabul during last night and today. Two oppressed and innocent compatriots were martyred and 25 others injured.

Quoting a securty source, a BIA military correspondent reports: The rockets were fired from positions southwest of the city and landed in wards 2, 4, 5, 10 and 11, where, as well as causing loss of life they caused much damage. A mosque was destroyed in Ward 2 and many houses were destroyed in wards 11 and 4.

### Two Injured in 10 Jul Rocket Attack on Kabul

*LD1107140793 Kabul Radio Afghanistan Network in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] As many as 12 rockets were fired today into the residential area of ward nine in Kabul. As a result two people were injured. A responsible source of the general command of Kabul Garrison told a BAKHTAR military correspondent that rockets were fired from an easterly direction and landed in ward nine where, in addition to injuring two of our compatriots, they caused material damage.

## Bangladesh

### Foreign Minister Leaves for ICO Talks on Bosnia

*BK1007131693 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network in Bengali 1230 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister Mustafizur Rahman left for Islamabad today to attend the two-day long special session of the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] on Bosnia-Herzegovina to be held from July 12. He is leading a four-member Bangladesh delegation to this ministerial-level meeting. It is expected that delegates from 15 member countries of the ICO will attend this meeting.

### Note Signed on Japanese Grant for Road Construction

*BK1107153893 Dhaka Radio Bangladesh Network in Bengali 1430 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Bangladesh will receive 320.9 million taka as a grant, under an exchange note signed in Dhaka today. The grant will be utilized for construction of roads and bridges in rural areas and for irrigation facilities at Homna in Comilla District and in Daudkandi police station area. The grant will be given in two installments. Dr. Sadat Hussain, additional secretary in the Department of Economic Relations, and Shigeo Takenaka, the Japanese ambassador, signed the exchange note on behalf of their respective governments.

## India

### Agreement Reached on Space Cooperation With Russia

*BK1007115093 Delhi Doordarshan Television Network in English 1615 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] An agreement has been reached virtually on all points of an Indo-Russian agreement on space cooperation. A Russian space agency official said this in Moscow where the chairman of the Indian Space Research Organization [ISRO], Dr. U.R. Rao, has been discussing various issues with Russian officials. The official said no changes have been made in the contract for the sale of cryogenic engines to India. The engine is important while the ISRO has strived to develop a more sophisticated launch technology. We have a report:

[Begin correspondent Gayatri Chandrasekhar recording] When the destination is the geostationary orbit, cryogenic engines and control mechanisms are vital necessity. Burning extremely low-temperature fluid, the cryogenic engine can move a larger payload over a greater distance. The efficiency is at least 50 percent greater. Moreover, the low cost of cryogenic propellants, liquid oxygen, and hydrogen is a very compelling factor. With cryogenic technology, India can have its own low-cost access to the geostationary orbit and its manifold benefits in communication. However, the world space industry is dominated by a few nations, notably USA, France, and Russia, and space technology carries major economic stakes. China and Japan possess advanced launcher technology though they are yet to go commercial. A one-ton cryo [cryogenic] engine is being developed by the ISRO. It is a matter of time, money, and effort before the needed 12-ton-thrust engine can be developed.

Scientists fear that the U.S.-imposed sanctions of two years standing have more to do with protecting market share than with control of missile technology. There is hope that the unjustified embargo is lifted and space technology does not become the currency of power between nations. [end recording]

### Home Minister Blames Pakistan for Punjab, Kashmir

*BK1107091893 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] The home minister, Mr. S.B. Chavan, has said that the center is committed to delinking religion from politics. In an interview to the PTI in New Delhi, Mr. Chavan said the Representation of Peoples Act contains provisions against electoral malpractices, but it is only applicable after the elections. He said the proposed bill on delinking politics from religion is aimed at preventing the use of religion for electoral gains.

Referring to Punjab and Kashmir, he blamed Pakistan for fomenting trouble in these states in a bid to destabilize the country. He said stern measures are being taken up to check infiltration from across the border.

On the Ayodhya issue, he said the Government favors handing over the temple construction to a nonpolitical trust, but it will depend on the Supreme Court judgment.

### Commentary Views Political Crisis in Pakistan

*BK0907133293 Delhi All India Radio General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Commentary by Vishwa Gopal]

[Text] Pakistan has (?been) from crisis to crisis for five months with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif engaged in a bitter political duel. In fact, the vicious political battle among Pakistan's top leaders has paralyzed the government, sent the stock market tumbling, and fuelled speculations that the Army may step into the fray and declare martial law.

Because of the betrayal of Pakistani leadership, the military ruled the country for more than half its independent history. The power struggle between the president and the prime minister, fuelled by All-Party Conference [APC], is fast approaching a political deadlock. A way can be found either through military intervention or by holding fresh elections, both federal and provincial.

Hopes that the Pakistan Supreme Court's judgment nullifying the sacking of the Nawaz Sharif government will at present Ghulam Ishaq Khan have proven unfounded [sentence as heard]. In fact, the president has hit back with vengeance creating constitutional crisis in the Punjab Province with Nawaz Sharif appointing his (?stooge) as new governor and Ishaq Khan standing by the old one. President has even sought the explanation of the cabinet secretary to show the authority of law under which he had signed the proclamation bringing Punjab under central rule without his prior approval or even information. Punjab, the country's largest and most powerful province, is Nawaz Sharif's support base.

On the other side, Nawaz Sharif and his cabinet has begun a concentrated campaign to press President

Ghulam Ishaq Khan to quit office, taking the multidimensional war to a new climax. Neither the president nor the opposition parties are ready to accept any precondition for midterm polls of both federal and state assemblies. Just as Nawaz Sharif's prime ministership is in danger, so is the position of the second term of Ishaq Khan as president. Nawaz Sharif fully knows that he cannot impeach the president as Ms Benazir Bhutto and her alliance would not support his move. Ms Bhutto has presented to Mr. Sharif a three-point formula to solve the crisis—formation of a national government pending election results, constitutional reforms, and new elections, failing which she would bring her supporters into the streets across the country.

Meanwhile, APC leaders have given an ultimatum to Nawaz Sharif to announce midterm elections within four days or be ready for a showdown. The combined alliance has decided to stage a long march if Nawaz Sharif fails to obey the ultimatum. The APC would also surround parliament and the prime minister's house on July 11 in case their demands are not met. According to Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, convener of the APC, present crisis has threatened the very (?stand) of the federation. The APC was attended among others by Ms Benazir Bhutto, the former prime minister; Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi; and Balkh Sher Mazari. Besides opposition parties, the long march would be attended by chief ministers of NWFP [North-West Frontier Province] and Punjab.

It is a very significant development. The Punjab chief minister, Manzur Ahmad Wattoo has already moved the Supreme Court challenging the validity, legality, and constitutionality of the resolution of the joint sitting of parliament to impose central rule in Punjab province under Article 184 (1) of the constitution. In the meantime, the only one chief minister out of four who supported Nawaz Sharif, that is, Ghulam Haider Wyne, had been voted out and Mian Manzur Ahmad Wattoo was elected the chief minister of Punjab. To his [words indistinct] Mian Nawaz Sharif found on his restoration as prime minister that all the four chief ministers—that of Balochistan, Sindh, NWFP, and the Punjab—not only refused to cooperate with him and were actually Ghulam Ishaq Khan's men. Maulana Kausar Niazi was right when he said that Mian Nawaz Sharif's writ did not run beyond the zero point in Islamabad. It is this isolation of Pakistan's prime minister which added to the bitterness with which the political battle for Punjab is being fought.

## Islamabad TV Reports on Kashmir Fighting, Casualties

### Ten Soldiers, 7 Others Die

*BK0907144093 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] In occupied Kashmir, another 17 people including 10 Indian soldiers have been killed during military crackdown and clashes in various parts of the valley. Indian troops today resorted to indiscriminate firing from their bunkers in various localities of the capital, Srinagar, to terrorize the people. One person was killed and 10 people including a woman were wounded in the random firing which lasted half an hour. According to KMS [KASHMIR MEDIA SERVICE], Indian occupation troops opened fire without any provocation at Lal Chowk, Hari Sigh High Street, Magarmal Bagh, Ram Bagh, Radio Colony, Jawahar Nagar, and other areas of Srinagar. Mojahedin in retaliation, attacked military positions. Two Indian troops were killed in a hand grenade attack in (Qamarwari) area. Mojahedin also hurled a hand grenade on a military vehicle near the Numaish Gah crossing. Details of casualty in this attack have not been received. Mojahedin also killed four troops and a subinspector of police in clashes at various places during the last 24 hours. Two Indian troops were killed in Kupwara in an ambush by mojahedin. In Anantnag-Islamabad, Indian troops martyred three innocent civilians during reckless firing. Clashes between mojahedin and Indian troops have also been reported from Baramula, Kalipura in Kupwara District, Shupiyan, and Handwara.

### Villages 'Under Siege'

*BK1107145093 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] In occupied Kashmir, another 16 people have been martyred by Indian troops during the last 24 hours. According to KMS [KASHMIR MEDIA SERVICE], five Indian occupation troops were also killed in clashes with mojahedin. Over 150 villages are under siege by occupation forces, where innocent people are being subjected to torture and harassment.

In Srinagar, students demonstrated in front of the SP's [superintendent of police] office and demanded the release of the arrested students. The demonstrators were mercilessly lathi [baton] charged by police.

Reports from Jammu say Indian troops burst into the house of a police constable and misbehaved with womenfolk. A big procession will be taken out from Jama Masjid [Grand Mosque], Srinagar, on Tuesday to mark martyrs day in memory of those gunned down by Dogra troops in front of Srinagar jail in 1931.

## Militant Activities in Manipur, Tripura Reported

*BK1207092693 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] In Manipur, an NSCN [National Socialist Council of Nagaland] activist of the (Mwiba) faction was killed and another captured during an encounter between the Army and NSCN guerrillas at Langkhong area in Chandel District this morning. Officials sources said security forces also recovered some arms from the site of the encounter.

Meanwhile, a bullet-ridden body was recovered from a place on the Indo-Burma border under (Thawal) police station this morning. The body is yet to be identified.

In Tripura, one person was killed, two others injured, and two businessmen looted by suspected ATTF [All Tripura Tribal Force] insurgents during the past 36 hours. PTI quoting police sources said a nontribal youth was shot dead by the militants at a village in North District. An armed gang of about 20 militants raided the house of a businessman and looted his belongings in a village under Amarpur subdivision in South District.

### Finance Minister Interviewed on Economic Reforms

*BK1107024893 Hong Kong AFP in English 0112 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] New Delhi, July 11 (AFP)—Indian Finance Minister Manmohan Singh takes quiet pride at the progress made in two years of economic reform.

The process of change is now "irreversible" but the battle for "the people's minds" in the transition to a free market is still to be won, Singh said in a wide-ranging interview with AFP.

"On the whole the pace has been faster than I had anticipated when I took over as finance minister," the 61-year-old former World Bank economist and academic said.

"I had at that time stated that the state of the economy which we inherited in June 1991 was such that it would take a minimum period of three years before we saw positive results," he said.

At the time, inflation was running at an alarming 17 percent and foreign exchange reserves had sunk to an all-time low. India's credit rating had plunged.

Singh, a non-politician drafted into the cabinet by Prime Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, began the reforms with a double devaluation of the rupee, then hacked away at a web of state controls over trade and industry. India's huge and zealously protected market of 885 million people was thrown open to foreign investors as Singh turned economic policy on its head to socialist cries that he had sold the nation out to global lenders.

After two years of belt-tightening, the inflation rate has dropped to six percent, foreign exchange reserves have swelled to nearly seven billion dollars and confidence in India's economy has been restored.

"And unlike the experience of most other countries, the adjustment-cum-structural reform programme in our country has not been associated with either a rise in inflation or a steep fall in output," Singh said.

"It is an indication of the fact that ours is probably one of the smoothest adjustment-cum-structural reforms programmes going on in the developing world," he said.

Singh has steered India into the third year of reforms at a time when the country continues to grapple with the fallout of last year's securities scam. The scam, in which a group of bankers and stock brokers colluded to siphon off money in fradulent securities transactions, had been an "unfortunate development," the minister said.

"It has certainly forced us to devote a lot of energy, a lot of time in unearthing the scandal... To that extent it distracted from the reforms," he said, citing slow movement in restructuring the gigantic public sector, reforming labour laws and the financial sector.

Some opposition parties have demanded Singh's resignation after the draft report of a parliamentary panel accused him of not acting quickly enough to stem the theft of bank funds.

The eruption of the scandal in April 1992 ended an unprecedented share price boom and brought the banking system under a cloud. But it has not damaged international confidence in the economy, Singh said.

Foreign investors have pumped 70 million dollars into the newly opened capital market and local companies have managed to raise money abroad through global depository receipts.

"The rest of the world accepts that all modern societies are susceptible to white collar crime like scams," he said. "I believe the Indian economy will be able to overcome the shock of the scam."

Hostility to reform continues from political parties and trade unions inimical to the entry of foreign investors but that does not worry Singh.

"What we are doing is not a partisan agenda," he said of the economic restructuring. "And I believe most thinking people in our country realise that India has to go through this route... I feel pretty confident that it cannot be reversed."

The main obstacle to change, he said, was a mind-set that "governments had some magic formula to remove poverty, that people were passive spectators."

"What we are doing is to emphasise that government has at best a catalytic role to play," that its role was not to meddle in trade and industry but in such activities as education and health care.

Decades of tight economic controls and protectionism had bred "vested interests."

"There are people who flourished in the old system. Controlled regimes helped certain groups of politicians. It helped certain groups of bureaucrats. It helped certain groups of industrialists in a protected market."

High taxes and a protected market had tempted people into evading taxes and smuggling, creating a parallel economy, Singh said. One objective of reforms is to "put a premium on honesty."

And reform is not a mechanical exercise but a "part of a process of struggle for the minds of the people," the minister said.

### Minister on Setting Up Gas Pipeline From Iran

*LD1007103393 Tehran IRNA in English 0954 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] New Delhi, July 10, IRNA—Indian Petroleum Minister Satish Sharma is optimistic of setting up a gas pipeline between Iran and India.

New Delhi's interest in the pipeline project stems from its huge demand-supply gap in gas. India's consumption of natural gas is as much as 240 million cubic metres while the current level of production stands at a low 60 million cubic metres.

The Indian Government's memorandum of understanding with the Sultanate of Oman—for a dlrs. 4.6 billion pipeline—will generate 55 million cubic metres of gas in 1995.

Sharma was recently in Tehran, leading a high-level delegation to explore possibilities of concluding agreements with Iran on setting up a pipeline, similar to the one New Delhi recently signed with the Sultanate of Oman.

New Delhi's proposed project with Tehran is most crucial because of the latter's having one of the world's largest reservoir of natural gas. The minister hoped that Iran will supply India around 100 million cubic metres of natural gas, which is more than half of New Delhi's total import requirements. Besides, the project will strengthen economic ties between these two Asian nations. Indian companies are setting up cement, fertilizer and sugar factories in Iran.

### National Front, Left To Move No-Confidence Motion

*BK1007092893 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0830 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] The National Front and left parties have decided to move a no-confidence motion against the government in the monsoon session of parliament beginning on the 26th of this month. The decision was taken at the National Front-Left Front coordination committee meeting in New Delhi today. The CPI-M [Communist Party of India-Marxist] politburo member, Mr. Sitaram Yechury, said the meeting has decided that the National Front and the Left will have no coordination with the BJP [Bharatiya Janata Party] in parliament.

### Investigators Report on Narora Atomic Plant Fire

*BK0907163493 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 1530 GMT 9 Jul 93*

[Text] The report of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board's [AERB] expert committee says that failure of two turbine blades and deficiency in the cabling system led to the fire incident on the 31st of March this year in unit one of the Narora Atomic Power Station. It says there was no release of radioactivity in the incident. The report ruled out any sabotage. An official release issued in New Delhi today says the AERB has directed that the turbines and generators in the operating units of all the atomic power stations will be examined as a matter of caution.

## Iran

### Qatari Foreign Minister Arrives for Talks

*LD1007100893 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani, foreign affairs minister of Qatar, arrived in Tehran at noon today, at the head of a high-ranking political delegation. Foreign Affairs Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati welcomed him.

During his two-day stay in Iran, the Qatari foreign minister will hold talks on bilateral relations. Furthermore, he will follow up the agreements reached during Mr. Velayati's trip to Doha. He will also meet high-ranking officials of our country. The first round of talks between the foreign ministers of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Qatar will be held this afternoon.

#### Meets With Velayati

*LD1007154893 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] The foreign ministers of Iran and Qatar stressed today that the two countries can increase cooperation in all fields by expanding their ties even further. Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani stressed today that the Islamic Republic of Iran is a big Persian Gulf country and it must play a very good role in the region's stability and security arrangements. He added that all the member countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council feel goodwill toward the Islamic Republic of Iran and wish to have good relations with Iran. I believe that Iran, too, feels the same way, he added. He explained that, in view of the historical ties between Arab countries and Iran, those countries wish to have good relations with Iran and, if there are misunderstandings between some Arab countries and Iran, he hoped that these ties would also improve.

The Qatari foreign minister, who is in Tehran on an official visit, said that during his talks with the Islamic Republic of Iran's officials, he would be discussing the latest regional developments and ways of increasing ties of friendship between the two countries ever further. He described the relations between Iran and Qatar as very good and said that we wish to see the greatest possible expansion and consolidation of these relations.

Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, for his part, said the following about the subjects under discussion with the Qatari foreign minister:

[Begin Velayati recording] The projects that have begun between Qatar and us and have made good progress so far are the project for the transfer of potable water to Qatar, as well as cooperation in the field of exploiting joint gas resources and transferring them for sale to markets, be it in Southeast Asia or in Western countries. Developments that have occurred in our region in recent months, especially since the Persian Gulf crisis, have highlighted the need for increased coordination between the countries of the region toward safeguarding the stability and security of the region on the basis of cooperation between the countries of the region. The expansion of this kind of cooperation between Iran and Qatar, in particular, and between Iran and the Arab countries in the region, in general, will therefore form an important part of our talks. [end recording]

Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani also held his first round of talks with Foreign Minister Velayati at the Foreign Ministry's political research office this afternoon. During the meeting, which was held in a very friendly atmosphere, the two sides expressed satisfaction about the very good and improving ties between the two countries and discussed ways of expanding relations and cooperation in all fields, including politics, economics, and trade, and of increasing cooperation throughout the region.

### Discusses Oil Prices With President

*LD1107112993 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 11 July 93*

[Text] President Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani has called on OPEC member countries to adhere to the organization's decisions in order to prevent a fall in the price of oil. According to the Central News Unit, the president received Qatari Foreign Minister Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani today. He said: Production in excess of quotas or the sale of oil below the designated price would not be in the interest of any OPEC member country in the long term.

President Hashemi-Rafsanjani also spoke of the importance of cooperation and collective links between Persian Gulf littoral countries, especially Qatar and the Islamic Republic of Iran, for the preservation of peace and calm in the region. Expressing satisfaction at the relations between Iran and Qatar, he said: The Islamic Republic of Iran is serious in its intention to adhere fully to its agreements with its Persian Gulf neighbors and it is prepared to put its resources and technical and specialist experience at the disposal of the countries of the region, especially Qatar.

In the meeting, the Qatari foreign minister conveyed the warm greetings of the amir of Qatar. Referring to the sincere cooperation between the two countries in recent years, he said: Relations between Iran and Qatar entered a new phase with the visit paid by my Iranian counterpart to Qatar. We hope that these relations will expand further through bilateral technical and economic cooperation, especially in the fields of gas exports, oil cooperation, and the transfer of drinking water from Iran to Qatar. We also hope that we will benefit from the cooperation of Iran, as a friendly neighbor, on an international and regional level.

The Qatari foreign minister also said that another aim of his visit to Iran and some other countries of the region is to find coordinated and collective ways of preventing a fall in the price of oil.

### Views Human Rights With Majles Speaker

*LD1107151393 Tehran IRNA in English 1331 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Tehran, July 11, IRNA—The visiting foreign minister of Qatar Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabir Al Thani in a meeting with Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri here Sunday [11 July] deplored the approvals of the recent Vienna international conference on human rights.

He described the approvals as "unjust" and called for more coordination among the Islamic states to prevent disrespect for the Islamic principles by such assemblies.

In reference to the question of Palestine and the ongoing genocide in Bosnia-Herzegovina, he appealed to Muslim states to cooperate further to resolve the crises.

Nateq-Nuri in response regretted the failure of the United Nations in ending the plight of the Palestinian and Bosnian Muslims.

The speaker underlined the importance of relations with the Persian Gulf states in view of the numerous historical bonds between Iran and these countries.

He appreciated Qatar's support for the Islamic Republic of Iran in international forums.

Al Thani arrived in Tehran Saturday for a two-day visit.

### Interviewed Before Departure

*LD1107175093 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] In an interview with our reporter before leaving Tehran today, Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Al Thani emphasized that the countries of the Persian Gulf region should, before taking any action, study all aspects of that action, taking into account the interests of the other countries of the region. He added: The realization of security in the region is what all the Persian Gulf littoral countries are seeking, and all the countries should exercise their goodwill while endeavoring to expand the various dimensions of political, economic, commercial, and other relations. If this is achieved, there will be greater solidarity and closeness between the member-states of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Qatari foreign minister also considered that noninterference in the internal affairs of each of the member-states of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council and the Islamic Republic of Iran is important, along with goodwill.

He referred to his positive talks with the officials of our country concerning the regional political situation and the world of Islam. He said: We arrived at some good results in these talks, and I felt that the Iranian leadership has an earnest wish to expand relations with the countries of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council.

Velayati, the foreign minister of our country, also commented about the outcome of this visit dring the interview. He said: In the talks with the foreign minister of Qatar, bilateral issues were studied concerning cooperation in connection with trade and gas exchanges between the two countries and also the transfer of potable water from Iran to Qatar, which started several years ago and is progressing well. He added: It was decided to make plans for a center in Qatar for the transfer of Iranian-produced goods to other places.

In conclusion our country's foreign minister pointed out that the two sides are not facing any difficulties so far as political issues are concerned. He said: The two countries' cooperation with regard to the security of the region has been highly effective and remain effective, and Qatar is one of the countries that favors good relations with Iran.

### Joint Communique Issued

*LD1107161993 Tehran IRIB Television First Program Network in Persian 1430 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Following the two-day visit to our country by Qatar Foreign Minister Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani, a joint communique was issued today between the Islamic Republic of Iran and Qatar.

The communique refers to the meetings and talks which the Qatari minister had with the president, the speaker of the Majles, and the foreign minister of our country, aadding that these talks were conducted in a very cordial atmosphere. The two sides emphasize strengthening mutual cooperation in all fields and endeavoring to raise the status of the Islamic ummah and to try and support Muslims in their efforts to solve their problems in a just way.

The two sides note in the communique the importance and need of establishing security and stability in the region in a way that will guarantee the interests of all regional countries. They emphasize that this security and stability should be established by the countries of the region themselves.

The communique says that the two sides consider it necessary to respect the sovereignty and independence of every nation, to respect recognized international borders, to adhere to agreements signed between them, and to solve disputes peacefully. The two sides condemned terrorism in all its forms.

Regarding relations between the Islamic Republic of Iran and member countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the two sides consider that the strengthening of cooperation and fraternal pacts between these countries and nations will guarantee the maintenance of security and stability.

The communique also condemns the aggressive policies of the Zionist enemy and praises the brave resistances of the Palestine nation.

Regarding the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Qatar condemn Serbian aggression against Muslims and call on the relevant international forums to lift the arms embargo against that republic.

The two sides also call on the Islamic Conference Organization and the world of Islam to act decisively and prevent the rights of Muslims from being abused in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In keeping with the expansion of their trade relations, the two sides have also agreed to establish a trade zone in Qatar very soon for the storage and distribution of Iranian goods.

Hamad Bin-Jasim left Tehran this afternoon. He was seen off by Foreign Minister Velayati.

### Commentary Views Ties

*LD1107202993 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran in English 1930 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Shaykh Hamad Bin-Jasim Bin-Jabbur Al Thani, the foreign minister of Qatar, arrived in Tehran yesterday at the official invitation of Dr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the foreign minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The visit is taking place for holding talks between the two countries' officials within the framework of bilateral relations and also for exchanging views on most important regional issues. To this end views were exchanged on expansion and bolstering of bilateral ties in economic, political, and trade issues as well as on the international situation in the course of the talks which have been held during the two day visit of the Qatari foreign minister and his team with Iran's top officials including the president and the foreign minister.

Qatar is a member of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, PGCC, and has constantly desired expansion of all-round ties with Iran over recent years, especially after the termination of the Iran-Iraq war and also the only war in the Persian Gulf. These relations since 1991 have in particular emerged as economic cooperation and investment in joint projects related to oil and gas sectors.

Among these projects reference can be made to the transfer of fresh drinking water from Iran's Karun River to Qatar, an exploitation of joint gas reserves and transfer of gas to sales markets in Asia and Europe.

Despite this the events which have occurred in the region especially after the Persian Gulf crisis, call for greater coordination among regional states for maintaining the stability and security of the area. For this reason a major part of talks between the Iranian and Qatari officials devoted to the expansion of such cooperation. Generally speaking, the trend of Iran-Qatar relations is indicative of the growing pace of cooperation in various spheres. In consideration of the favorable background of cultural and historical ties between these two states one can expect a still higher level of future cooperation between them. As Dr. Velayati, Iran's foreign minister, stressed in the course of his recent tour of the Persian Gulf littoral states including Qatar, Iran is desirous of expanding cooperation with all the neighboring states located along the Persian Gulf coast. Stability and security of the region have top priority for Iran and obviously this goal is unattainable with the presence and intervention of alien powers as it can be achieved only through establishing firm and all-round ties among the regional states.

The fact, however, is that political conditions and equations in the world and the region at present are such that these states have to take a realistic view of the regional issues. Such view necessitates that they move in a direction where expansion of all-round relations including political and economic ties in the region assumes considerable priority. At any rate experience in recent years has shown that even though the regional states on account of certain problems have not succeeded in forging cordial ties with each other, there have now emerged valuable opportunities whose proper and rational exploitation can be instrumental in further bolstering solidarity among the regional states. In this same connection the Qatari foreign minister's visit to Iran too is an effective step which is aimed at boosting all-round cooperation within the framework of long-term objectives of these two states. It is expected that we will also observe similar visits among other regional states for promoting their ties in future.

## Further Reportage, Commentary on G-7 Summit in Tokyo

### Larijani Views Implications of Meeting

*NC0907183593 Tehran RESALAT in Persian 4 Jul 93 pp 1, 16*

[Editorial by Dr. Javad Larijani, member of the Supreme National Security Council and adviser to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] 1. The heads of the seven major industrial countries of the world will meet in Tokyo this week, but what will the main point of the talks be? If we ignore the propaganda aspect, the actual arena will witness the rivalry of the three main players—that is, the United States, Japan, and Germany. What the United States is seeking is quite clear. It wants Germany to adopt a suitable financial policy and make it easier for U.S. products to compete with German goods, while Japan should open up its domestic market to the United States.

The German central bank has reduced its interest rate. As a result, the amount of money coming into German banks will be reduced and as a result, the value of the German mark will fall in comparison with the dollar. This will result in U.S. products being valued at a lower rate inside Germany. Similarly, in other world markets, better conditions will be created for competing with U.S. companies. Japan has not yet announced any measures and has usually been more difficult as regards economic rivalry with the United States. It is possible that it will inflict the same problems—with some changes—on Clinton as it did on Bush.

2. The important question is: What price will the United States pay in the face of these economic measures by Germany and Japan? This price will certainly not be an economic one but rather a political. Here, we should discuss the important strategy of these two countries now, in the last decade of the twentieth century. Germany and Japan should transform their economic power into political power on the international scene. It is obvious that Germany's enthusiasm and inclination will be greater in this regard than Japan's.

Japan has initiated a new and extremely important regional policy, the dimensions of which will be fully known in the first decade of the 21st century. At present, the countries of the Pacific Rim [preceding two words in English] have brought about major changes in their expansion with the help of extensive Japanese investment and are becoming more and more critical of the United States. The Chinese and some of the Central Asian markets are still relatively new. Germany does not face such conditions and has concentrated more on Russia and Eastern Europe in general.

3. The first political price being paid by the United States is obvious in its official request to the United Nations for Germany and Japan's permanent membership in the Security Council.

There is no doubt that the United States has done this not out of eagerness, but of necessity and economic pressure. The swift reaction on the part of Germany in reducing the value of the mark indicates its immense interest in entering international politics and playing a role that German leaders had sought for ages as the "historical mission of Germany" in the contemporary era. This keenness is present in Japan as well but to a lesser degree and with less haste. Thus, Clinton should make greater efforts to reach some agreement with his Japanese host in Tokyo.

There is, however, another important point: The United States has been unsuccessful in making its friends in the international club accept its undisputed world leadership, even generally. Therefore, it has now turned its attention to the theory of imposing a collective world leadership at the international level. It is obvious that this policy will elicit a better response. Thus, the induction of two new permanent members in the Security Council may be of importance for the United States as well.

4. To what extent is there scope for progress of the theory of a collective leadership in the world? Initially, we should note that the entry of two permanent members in the UN Security Council cannot happen so easily. On the one hand, Britain and France would consider it the beginning of their political decline, and on the other hand, some Third World countries such as India and Brazil are quite aware that their entry into the Security Council certainly does not conform to the West's political theory. Therefore, the above process may drag on for some years.

Another important point is that international conditions in the world have become conducive to the acceptance of such domination. What the United States has achieved so far is extensive propaganda and posing as a "guardian" and exerting pressure with lower risk. This is because in its posture as a guardian it has not yet encountered the real factors which are part of implementing such guardianship.

In my opinion, the emergence of the concept of a single government of the world as propounded by the West is a destructive scourge which is being inflicted on the world by the United States and the West. If it does not succeed, I have no doubt that the "price" that humanity will have to pay to defeat this idea of the West's "emperorship" will be very high. It will even surpass the flights of fancy indulged in by Napoleon and Hitler as regards losses of life and property.

With such prospects looming over international events, the issue of establishing a resistance front against Western guardianship of the world is of special importance. In the international family of nations there are many who do not like such guardianship and who do not stand to gain from it. However, due to their distinctive social, political, and economic power structure, they do not have the strength to join the front lines of resistance. Therefore, if a resistance cell existed, they could join it.

This is precisely what the U.S. politicians dread, as they believe that on the basis of the influence that they wield in the United Nations they can direct matters, if the members of the Security Council are, to an acceptable extent, on their side. However, they will have to fight the real battle in the international political arena.

The Islamic Republic of Iran is in a position to create such an international resistance cell which will be the root cause of all the rage of the United States. Until recently, only four or five countries were "evil" in the U.S. lexicon, but now, during the Vienna conference, the number has increased to 13, and will certainly increase further. In this important political sphere, our foreign policy should assume a more responsible and clear strategy.

On the one hand, we should forge bilateral political relations with countries which would be appropriate for this front. Our policy should transcend the establishment of mere joint commissions. On the other hand, our diplomatic apparatus should translate our strategy into a practical program on a multilateral level (including the United Nations, the Nonaligned Movement, and so on).

In clearer terms, we should not wait for proper resolutions to be moved by other countries and then concur with them, or participate in them. Instead, within our resistance front, we are in the driver's seat and it is Islamic Iran which should organize appropriate initiatives. It is obvious that such a crucial assignment cannot be embarked upon in a simplistic manner and requires immense technical complexity and subtlety.

## Daily Criticizes Communique

*LD1007161893 Tehran IRNA in English 1541 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Tehran, July 10, IRNA—The U.S., Britain and the international Zionism should know that political or any other sort of pressure can never force Iran to step back from the path it has chosen, said the Persian morning daily 'JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI' here Saturday [10 July].

Commenting on the communique issued at the end of the Group-7 summit in Tokyo, the daily said leaders of the world industrialized countries expressing concern over Iranian stance, have called on the Islamic Republic to actively contribute to the international efforts for restoration of peace and tranquility, and avoid measures which contradict these objectives.

Referring to the existing reports, the daily said, the content of the communique in fact envisages part of the viewpoints dictated by the U.S. "The U.S. expected other leaders of the industrialized countries to adopt a stronger tone against the Islamic Republic of Iran in the communique, however, current realities did not allow them to go beyond that."

The daily said the U.S. expected Iran to actively contribute to the international efforts for establishing peace and tranquility. "However, the U.S.-sponsored peace means sheer submission of all nations and states to the sinister greeds of the CIA and the international Zionism" it added.

It said this is the sort of peace which should be maintained through suppression of the nations and consolidation of the U.S. hegemony.

"The Islamic Republic of Iran will never give postitive reply to such illicit calls," said the daily adding, "the

Iranian nation and government will not help establishment of the U.S.-style peace, rather consider it a duty to caution the world people against the U.S. conspiracies."

This is the sort of peace and tranquility which turns the world into "an island of stability for incursion of the world-devourers at the cost of the nations' interests," it further said.

"The Islamic Republic does not consider the U.S.-sponsored plan to bring Arabs and the Zionist regime into a compromise, as an effort towards peace, but a plot to support the rule of force, aggression and usurpation of the oppressed Palestine, a plot which should be repelled."

Iran has adopted a policy which would lead to awareness of the nations, and the U.S. statesmen should rest assured that future belongs to the nations, it concluded.

### Summit 'Dodging Critical Issues'

*LD1107121493 Tehran IRNA in English 0904 GMT 11 Jul 93*

["Group-7 Nations Dodging Critical Issues, Walking on Safer Side"—IRNA headline]

[Excerpts] Tehran, July 11, IRNA—The Group-7 summit met in Tokyo earlier this week and issued two resolutions, a political and an economic one at its conclusion.

In their two-day assembly in Tokyo, the 19th of its kind, the heads of state of the Group-7 reviewed current world affairs as well as endeavored to arrive at a consensus among themselves on how to tackle the present day challenges including unemployment, inflation, and their General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT).

The heads of the Group-7 voiced their satisfaction wth the progress made in the area of trade and tariffs although no agreement was entered into between them. As for other areas, the heads of state of the Group-7 admitted that they did not reach an agreement. The 19th assembly of the Group-7 which also included the proposition of helping Russia with its nationalization efforts was a failure both politically and militarily.

In the area of international politics they were sharply divided on whether they should increase political pressure against Iran. A U.S. government spokesman had made it clear before the summit in Tokyo that the Group-7 would try to issue a strongly-worded resolution against Iran. Simultaneously, however, a Foreign Ministry official in Tokyo said that his government would only support a declaration that would merely "express concern about the behaavior of Iran."

During the summit sessions Western diplomats said the proposed pressure by the West against Iran might adversely affect the situation in the Persian Gulf and indicated that some of the U.S. allies had voiced their concern about the hostile attitude of the U.S. against Iran.

The final resolution stressed the need for pressuring Iraq and Libya into acting upon the resolutions of the Security Council and called on Iran to contribute to international efforts for establishing peace and security in the Persian Gulf.

The discrepancy among the heads of the state of the Group-7 in Tokyo in relation to their behavior with Iran is good proof of the gap between the industrialized countries and the absence of mutual understanding between them. Experts say the situation is the product of the challenges that face the Group-7 countries as a result of keener rivalry in a small circle of cut-throat economic competition.

For the time being because of their private end both Europe and the United States as well as Japan have their own goals in this part of the world, each considering itself entitled to uphold its own policies as a result of its specific goals. Europe and Japan import nearly 70 percent of their oil from the Persian Gulf which means any tension in the region will send its own shock waves to the shores of the continent as well as Japan.

Collegiate circles in Japan maintain that Japan eyes the entirety of Asia both as a source from which to get oil supplies and as an arena for economic competition which consequently is the reason why the Japanese are especially concerned about regional peace and stability. The Asian market as well as the Asian energy has brought the Japanese face to face with the Americans and the interference of the interests of the two countries especially in the Persian Gulf has brought Japan and the United States closer in their political and economic encounter. [passage omitted]

Unlike the Americans that are solely satisfied with their physical presence in the Persian Gulf and with their arms sales, the Europeans being markedly dependent on the Persian Gulf oil have openly indicated their uneasiness about the fear of escalating tension in the region. [passage omitted]

As he arrived in Tokyo earlier this week, Clinton told reporters that in the face of discrepancies between the industrialized countries of the world the best solution would be to replace discrepancy with competition. He called on Europe and Japan to readjust their policies. Experts say the statement by Clinton was in reference to the deadlock in relation to the GATT, the increase in interest rates in the European banks and the deficit in the trade balance between the U.S. and Japan. The U.S. Treasurer Lloyd Bentson, too, has complained about the high interest rates at the European banks expressing hope that the European bankers would push down interest rates further. In contrast German Chancellor Helmut Kohl responded by saying the Germans could respond to the U.S. expectations only at a minimal level.

Politically, the resolution of the Group-7 summit in Tokyo earlier this week authorized Washington to double pressure against Iraq but in relation to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina its response was markedly against the best expectations of the world nations. This time, unlike previous resolutions, the resolution of the Group-7 fell short of doing as little as condemning the Serbs and threatening retaliation which attitude will certainly make the Serbs more determined to continue their crimes against the Muslim people of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Group-7 summit agreed to dlrs three billion aid to Russia although the Westerners have yet to fulfill their previous promises to that country.

Towards the end of the summit meet in Japan Clinton praised the 19th summit as having been very good for the world economy. He said the pushing down of tariffs would create employment for about two million unemployed persons in various parts of the world. The U.S. treasurer described the summit meet as having been even beyond Clinton's previous expectations although the heads of the seven industrialized nations made it clear that they would not enter into any agreement as long as they did not agree on all issues.

### U.S. Unable To Impose Views

*NC1007080793 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0345 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Station commentary by the News Commentaries Group]

[Text] Commenting on the final statement issued by the heads of the G-7 industrial countries, our Foreign Minister Dr. Velayati stated that the stance adopted by these countries on Iran indicates that the U.S. Government was unable to impose its views on the other G-7 member countries.

Our foreign minister based his deduction on the political statement's soft tone on Iran. The countries ask Iran to participate in the political effort to establish peace and stability and to refrain from taking any steps contrary to these objectives.

This mild stance, shorn of any threat by the G-7 members participating in the Tokyo session, which Iran has appraised as positive and useful, is extremely unpleasant and disagreeable for the United States, because it sought to persuade the session to sever relations with Iran and isolate it.

The U.S. failure becomes more conspicuous when we note that it is quite some time since the United States initiated a campaign to prepare the necessary grounds to propound its proposal to isolate Iran. Nearly five months ago, when the World Bank announced it would allocate a loan to Iran to help its health programs, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher addressed a Senate session saying Iran's is an uncontrollable government. He called on U.S. allies to refrain from international assistance to Iran.

Since then, the United States has repeatedly stressed this stance. A month ago, the U.S. secretary of state met the EC foreign ministers and asked them to exert stringent restrictions against Iran. In the days before the G-7 session in Tokyo, the United States continued to insist on its hostile stance against Iran and presented its proposal to sever relations and isolate it.

U.S. efforts to mar ties between industrial nations and Iran stem from the U.S. animosity for Iran, which started with the Islamic revolution that cut off U.S. influence in Iran. The effort to mar relations is also based on the new circumstances created by international developments. In view of the importance of the Persian Gulf and Iran's role in the region, the United States seeks to gain a firm foothold in the region so that it can capitalize on its resources and keep the means for controlling its industrial rivals in its own hands.

The industrial countries' need of Persian Gulf oil necessitates their forging relations with the region's countries. So, one country imposing control over the region can help it to control the countries dependent on the region's oil. These circumstances find Iran and the industrial countries in a position to forge suitable ties based on reciprocal and joint interests.

The U.S. effort to strain these relations cannot be very efficient. Its inability to impose its views at the G-7 session proves this.

### Velayati: No Support for Kashmir Separatists

*BK1207042893 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Iran says it will not support separatists in Kashmir. It also expressed its full support for the territorial integrity of India. This was stated by the Iranian foreign minister, Mr. 'Ali Akbar Velayati, at a meeting with the Indian foreign secretary, Mr. J.N. Dixit, in Tehran yesterday. They also attached great importance to the bilateral relations between India and Iran. Mr. Dixit is on a three-day visit to Tehran leading an interministerial delegation to review various programs of economic cooperation between the two countries.

### Velayati Departs for ICO Meeting in Pakistan

*LD1107172893 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati left for Pakistan this afternoon to attend an emergency session of 14 Islamic countries. Before departure from Tehran, in an exclusive interview given to the Central News Unit correspondent on the reason for holding this meeting and Iran's participation, he said: Following the approval of UN Security Council Resolution 836 on protecting the

UN's declaration of safe havens in Bosnia-Herzegovina, the UN secretary general asked a number of the Islamic countries to send forces to Bosnia. In the wake of this request, the Islamic Conference Organization [ICO] decided to invite several countries to come to Pakistan, the current venue of the foreign ministers' meeting, to hold a two-day conference.

He added: The foreign ministers and high-ranking military delegations from 14 countries are to attend this conference, and during their meetings they will study the UN plans and will discuss how to respond to the UN request to dispatch forces.

Our country's foreign minister added:

[Begin Velayati's recording] In view of the fact that Bosnia is facing its greatest crisis today and the Muslims' lives are primarily threatened more than ever before by the Serbians and then by the Croatians, we think it is necessary that the Islamic world must take a serious step in this connection to protect the Muslims' lives. Unfortunately, the UN Security Council, contrary to the particular wishes of the majority of the world population—both Muslims and the rest of the world—has failed to adopt serious measures to lift the arms embargo against Bosnia.

You saw that during the UN organized human rights conference, most of the participants issued a resolution demanding the lifting of the arms embargo against Bosnia. The ICO has also repeatedly asked for this. However, due to considerations for two or three European countries, the Security Council has unfortunately not taken any serious action to lift the arms embargo in order to enable the people of Bosnia to defend themselves, their assets, families, and their country. [end recording]

## President Receives First Moroccan Envoy

*LD1107122593 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Mohamed Azeroual, the new Moroccan ambassador to Iran, presented his credentials to President Hashemi-Rafsajani today.

During the meeting the president expressed the hope that friendly relations between Iran and Morocco will expand on the basis of the two nations' interests. He wished the new ambassador success.

Mr. Azeroual expressed his satisfaction at being appointed as the first Moroccan ambassador to Iran since the victory of the Islamic revolution. He said: Morocco attaches a great deal of importance to its relations with Iran. He also informed the president about a visit to the Islamic Republic of Iran by a delegation of Moroccan scholars to meet our country's scholars for the further consolidation of the Majma'-ye Taqrib-e Mazaheb-e Eslami [Assembly for Affinity Among Islamic Sects, formed by Iran to promote closer relations between Islamic denominations]. Mr. Hashemi-Rafsanjani received this information warmly and with satisfaction.

## MKO Claims Forces Poised To Attack on Iraqi Islands

*NC1107183893 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1758 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Paris, 11 Jul (MENA)—Reports from Iran indicate that the Iranian authorities have massed large forces of the Revolutionary Guard in various areas on the border with Iraq, especially in the area opposite the Majnun islands in the southern front.

A statement issued by the opposition Mojahedin-e Khalq Organization [MKO] explained that the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps plans to attack the Majnun Islands and other areas inside Iraqi territory to strike at the MKO bases there.

The statement noted that the Iranian forces are equipped with artillery, mortars, and armored personnel carriers.

## Over 2,000 Flee to Iran Following Iraqi Army Attacks

*LD1207075693 Tehran IRNA in English 0609 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov., July 12, IRNA—A batch of 2,147 Iraqis have fled to Iran in the past few days following attacks by the Iraqi Ba'thist Army on the southern marshlands of the country.

The refugees were stationed in Hur al-Hoveizeh region, in this border province.

The group, residents of Al 'Amarah, Nasiriyah and Basra marshlands in southern Iraq, entered Iran through Hur al-Hamar region.

The refugees said that in the wake of the army attacks, the situation in the area is very tense.

Deputy governor general of Khuzestan Province inspected the refugee camps in Hur al-Hovaizeh Sunday and reviewed their problems.

## Further Reaction to U.S. Missile Strike on Baghdad

### Majles Speaker on Attack

*LD1107133493 Tehran IRNA in English 1243 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Tehran, July 11, IRNA—Majles Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Nateq-Nuri today said the aim of the U.S. missile attack on Baghdad was to solve the economic problems it faces at home, show its power and send a warning to the region.

"The U.S. Administration which claims commitment to laws, raises charges against and convicts a country, issues a ruling and then executes it without allowing the accused to defend itself...this is what the U.S. means by the term law abiding," he said.

Speaking at the open session of the Majles here, Nateq-Nuri also lashed out at the U.S. for its double-standard policies towards Somalia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

"Despite Bosnian people's appeal for help, nobody has come to their assistance, but the U.S. has despatched troops to Somalia because of its own interest there and in defiance of Somali people's opposition," he said.

The speaker also referred to the statement issued at the end of a G-7 summit meet in Tokyo this week which he said included such beautiful expressions as respect for human rights, defence of democracy and commitment to laws. But he said "a glance at the performance of these countries themselves, will show us that there is a wide gap between what they say and what they act."

Brushing aside claims of Western countries on Iran's attempts to reinforce its military power, the Majles speaker said "Iran's total budget for arms purchase is not more than 850 million dollars despite the fact that it has experienced an 8 year war and has long borders." There are countries whose population is less than one third of Iran's but their arms expenditures total the annual budget of the Islamic Republic, he said.

The speaker expressed hope that the countries of the region could patch up their differences themselves through cooperation without intervention of others.

### Larijani Comments on Strike

*NC0907145193 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 29 Jun 93 p 16*

["Weekly Political Newsletter—The U.S. New Theatricals in Baghdad" by Dr. Mohammad Javad Larijani, member of the Supreme National Security Council and adviser to the Foreign Ministry of the Islamic Republic of Iran]

[Text] 1. Regardless of how optimistic the appraisal, the U.S. missile attack on Baghdad cannot be considered a serious military move. This is because a serious military attack involves some danger (risk) [preceding word in English] and the latest move by Washington should be considered as having zero risk. Therefore, we should look for the gains and motives of this political issue, as there might be something there!

2. Among the various probabilities, it seems to me that there could be two major motives: An effort to change the system of government in Iraq, and the U.S. President's regional and domestic reputation. Even though in its current situation the Baghdad regime has a different kind of advantage for Washington, the move toward a new set of more beneficial circumstances seems quite logical. The establishment of a pro-American administration in Baghdad—in addition to preserving Washington's extensive domination in Iraq—could prove to be a catalyst in the Arab countries of the Persian Gulf. Ostensibly, these changes would first be peddled to them! Later, after repeated protests that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia are being remiss in warding off the danger of Saddam, Clinton would be able to say that he has taken the final step and can demand the exact price!

However, our Arab neighbors in the Persian Gulf should not have the slightest doubts that the U.S. Administration is seriously seeking to bring about changes in their systems of government. If the events in Iraq follow the course desired by Washington, they can still be effective in this regard. It would be better to contemplate some other solution to the feud with Iraq so that the people of Iraq as well as their neighbors can live in peace!

3. In the U.S. domestic media and in that of some European countries, the issue of Clinton's position and his low level of popularity is being mentioned in connection with the attack on Baghdad. If for certain reasons this is being done out of sheer party rivalry by the Republicans as they keep flaunting Bush' decisiveness, one can understand why the present U.S. Administration has blown up the issue of the assassination attempt against Bush. By placating its domestic rivals, the current U.S. Government wishes to consolidate the impression of decisiveness and prowess in the minds of the American people.

From the political point of view, such actions are usually accompanied by extensive propaganda, in order to influence public opinion for some weeks. The Clinton government desperately needs this sort of public compliance prior to the approval of its four- year economic plan. However, the interesting point with regard to the U.S. Government's humanitarian expenditures is that it wants thousands of lives to be sacrificed outside its borders for its hegemonistic fantasies, and even in order to resolve its domestic problems, other people of the world should sustain losses of life and property!

4. How seriously should we take the United States in this matter? In my opinion, not at all! The U.S. defense secretary said rather triumphantly before correspondents: Yes. We attacked the government center in Baghdad so that the friends of Saddam would know that they their safety lies in distancing themselves from him.

Every novice politician knows that the structure of the Iraqi Government is not so elite [preceding word in English] and apparently, the defense secretary does not even know what he is talking about! By performing some miracle in the minds of the people of the world, Washington wants to claim world leadership! If this is to be done at the expense of the people, what an uproar there will be when the people become more audacious! [sentence as published]

### Missile Strike 'Dastardly'

*NC0907154293 Tehran KAYHAN INTERNATIONAL (WEEKLY EDITION) in English 29 Jun 93 p 2*

[Editorial: "Clinton's Juvenility"]

[Text] If George Bush reflected his senility in U.S. foreign policy, Bill Clinton is proving his juvenility.

President Clinton's sob story to his countrymen—after Sunday's dastardly missile strike on Iraq's intelligence headquarters in Baghdad—that "the Iraqi attack against President Bush was an attack against our country and against all Americans" and that "he is determined to take the necessary steps to keep our nation secure", would have been humorous had the matter not been so serious. Surely this "mighty superpower" can't be quaking from the "threat" of a militarily dismantled and economically crippled Iraq.

Clinton and his advisers appear to be suffering from an intellectual menopause. Even if the plot to kill former president Bush by Iraqi intelligence, was genuine (Baghdad denies it) retaliation can't take such destructive forms just because Clinton and his European cronies justify it. The rule of law still prevails and if western governments claim to be civilized, they should abide by it. The "kill plot" wasn't even carried out. The "plotters" were exposed and are standing trial in Kuwait, where they were "nabbed" while planning to carry it out during Bush's April visit.

The whole business of the "Bush kill plot" is suspect. It is juxtaposed with a bigger conspiracy concocted by Washington, Kuwait and Israel to justify military action against Iraq. Neighboring Kuwait has never felt secure after the August 2 1990 invasion. With Saddam Husayn still on the lose, it fears that Baghdad may commit aggression any time. For Israel, the destruction of Iraq in February 1991 by allied action, was a first step toward a total hegemony over the Middle East. Every attack against Tel Aviv's enemies has helped reinforce Zionism.

If Washington's intention is to get rid of the despotic Saddam, then it should do a clean job of it. But launching missile attacks that are causing heavy non-military damage and killing innocent human lives, can't be accepted or condoned.

Saddam Husayn is safe and sound in one of his innumerable security bunkers which the western powers themselves helped build at one time when they were wooing Iraq against Iran.

Unfortunately, it's the Iraqi people who are paying the price for Saddam's mistakes. As it is they are systematically being starved and prevented from leading normal lives as a result of the total UN blockade. The economic sanctions were meant to get Iraq out of Kuwait, which was achieved over two years ago. But the people are still being punished because their leader is defying the West, and this is unpalatable to them.

Clinton says the world is not free from danger. True. A new kind of danger since the end of the cold war is lurking in the international arena. That of American imperialism.

### Attack To Divert Public Attention

*NC1007093293 Tehran JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI in Persian 29 Jun 93 pp 1, 14*

[Editorial: "U.S. Policy Doomed to Defeat"]

[Text] "America's new policy on Iran is to use extensive economic pressure by the West against it," the newly designated U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher told ABC television. He added: "I think some of our European allies have established greater trade relations with Iran than they should, something I noted during my recent visit to Europe."

This is not the first time Washington has tried to resort to every means it can to obstruct Iran's ties with other countries. It is not the first time it has frankly expressed its heartfelt wish that economic relations between Europe and Iran should be diminished. But the issue is very clear. During the past 14 years, Washington has not been ready to accept reality. It has not been willing to consider Iran's logical and firm stances. This is why it has faced defeat and indifference in all its optimistic efforts to resume relations with Iran.

Undoubtedly, the United States is enraged by its absence from Iranian markets and Washington officials' rage becomes clearer when they study the balance sheet of their European allies' economic, industrial, and commercial relations with Iran. Naturally, Christopher's remarks that "Some of our European allies have established greater trade relations with Iran than they should" primarily reflect Washington's rage and spite about being unable to find a relatively strong position in Iran's markets.

Commenting on the reply given by Washington's European allies to Christopher, reliable European sources say that one of the European addressees acrimoniously noted: "The United States should control its temper. We have reached this level of commercial-economic understanding with a country with which you are still trying to learn the alphabet of political relations."

This remark clearly shows that Washington's European allies have been well able to realize the hidden objectives in America's deliberate policies and propaganda and that they know that by asking Europe to limit its economic relations with Iran, Washington is trying to pave the way to achieve its own objectives.

We should not ignore the overt uniformity in the stances of the U.S. Democrats with Zionist circles, which are determined that a new propaganda war against Iran is necessary. The first step in this direction has been taken by the Zionist officials and Zionist circles are trying to fulfill Israel's wishes in every possible way.

When Christopher speaks about such an ambiguous issue as Iranian efforts to gain access to and store mass destruction weapons and stresses that this is why Iran is detested, this is only the American translation of what was said by leader of Israel's Likud Party, who wants the United States to call on Europe to join a coordinated action against Iran.

As head of U.S. diplomacy, Christopher should be speaking like an experienced diplomat. But, by repeatedly citing what Binyamin Netanyahu, leader of the Likud Party, wants, he gives an irritating picture of how vulnerable U.S. foreign policy is to the Zionists and shows he has nothing of his own to say on Iran; he only listens to what the Zionists say and repeats it.

Interesting is why the Clinton administration has suddenly topped its policies with the commencement of propaganda on foreign issues. The truth is that with his demagogic slogans during the presidential campaign, Clinton showed a sensitivity toward domestic issues and toward the social crises of the Bush era and gained many votes because of this. By resorting to the "policy of looking within," he tried to gain the confidence of the American voters. But today he bitterly feels he has failed to fulfill his campaign slogans and that the U.S. economy is moving straight toward further chaos.

The facts show the Clinton administration hopes—by showing a sudden interest in events beyond its borders—to divert the U.S. public from domestic problems and the growing socio-economic crises. Clinton's haste in doing this is so great that he did not even take the trouble to seek Security Council permission to perpetrate his crime against the people of Iraq and, unlike his action in Somalia, he first committed the crime and then referred to the Security Council. A look at the Security Council's past behavior shows the United States could have resorted to the tools in its hands to gain the necessary permission to perpetrate its crime against the Iraqi people.

America's missile attack on Baghdad is devoid of any military value. It was nothing but an overt scowl at international stances and an impudent attempt to exploit strength. By trying to divert U.S. attention abroad, Washington is trying its luck. Can the U.S. Democrats cover up the growing domestic crises in the United States forever? No. And the Clinton administration's concern stems from this policy being doomed to defeat even before it started.

### U.S. Attack 'Impudent'

*NC1007095593 Tehran JAHAN-E ESLAM in Persian 5 Jul 93 pp 10, 12*

[Commentary by M. Mollazadeh: "The Condemnation of a Crime"]

[Text] The rejection of the U.S. missile attack on Iraq by the Nonaligned Movement members in the Security Council and by China, which enjoys the right of veto at the Security Council, showed the extent of the opposition to the arbitrary and impudent U.S. act. Of course, Europe and Russia, which have had to make an about-face in the sphere of gravity of U.S. military strength, have no alternative but to support the United States because of their own relative weakness. Also, Britain showed such dependence on the United States in all this that it caused some British parties to become concerned. France moved more cautiously and Germany took no independent action.

America's reference to Article 51 of the UN Charter was truly surprising. Although this reference was, legally speaking, far from reality, the United States linking one of its most overt acts if aggression to it should cause concern for the world's future peace and stability. The United States considers Article 51 to justify its military acts. This, when a person needs no legal background to realize that this article has a very serious aspect: Countries that are the victims of a military aggression have the temporary right to defend themselves, but to immediately inform the Security Council of their action. America's subsequent request that the Security Council meet and endorse the U.S. attack on Iraq apparently aimed to distort the line between the U.S. aggression and the legitimate defense that the UN Charter envisages. That the Nonaligned Movement members did not approve the U.S. missile attack on Iraq is an extremely significant point showing there are consciences that have not surrendered to U.S. political-military blackmail. That the U.S. military operation was not approved is significant. And this should be assessed away from similar U.S. acts of aggression in Iraq, Somalia, or any other Islamic country.

The stances adopted by U.S. allies, including those in the Middle East, are noteworthy. Israel is among America's strategic allies in the region and its support for the attack on Iraq was similar to and possibly even stronger than Britain's support. Israel supports not only the aggression against Iraq, but U.S. aggression against any Islamic country. The reason is to weaken the Islamic countries so that the balance of power in the Middle East will tip in the Zionists' favor. This is why, in their analyses, the Zionists advise Clinton to attack other Islamic countries.

There are varying opinions among the Arab countries in the Middle East. Some sympathize with the Iraqi nation, including Yemen and Sudan. Others, like Egypt, found themselves in a difficult position. But their silence will further upset their domestic situation and their strong dependence on America will prevent them from adopting a correct and suitable stance that conforms with their nations' wishes.

The situation in the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council countries is truly pitiful. The weak clans that rule these countries think the United States is their mentor and seek peace of mind with the further weakening of Iraq, forgetting that their support for the United States weakens their own position among their nations and that ultimately, as U.S. military power in the Persian Gulf increases, the future for the medieval rule by the Arab shaykhs will become weaker.

The dastardly mirth felt by some reactionary Arab shaykhs over the launch of the advanced and destructive cruise missiles from the U.S. fleet and the killing of an estimated 5,000 women and children cannot be fathomed unless you consider the intrinsic political ignorance of the Arab shaykhs with their half- baked views on their future rule. Preserving the power of genealogical rule at any price is the most prominent principle accepted by Arab reaction. But will the United States need them in the long run? It seems that after settling accounts with the Iraqi regime, the United States will consider frameworks for more suitable rules in its friendly countries in the Arab world. It may still be too early to make such a clear forecast, but imperialism by nature thinks of its own interests and small genealogical rules cannot ensure all these interests without becoming involved in possible political controversy. And this is a point the supporters of the United States have ignored or have been unable to realize because of their optimism.

The most immediate outcome you can expect in the Arab world in the support for the U.S. military operations is that the distance between the Muslim Arab people and the Arab regimes will increase and their dependence on U.S. policies will be revealed. So, these U.S. military operations will harm the oppressed Iraqi people and benefit Saddam Husayn, at least propagandawise in the short term, but will also harm the Arab rules, because they will truly weaken the social bases of the ruling powers.

It is in view of such obscure reality that the question is asked: Why did the United States resort to a pretext, which needs to be proved by a legal judgment, to fire 23 cruise missiles at Baghdad? Even if the allegation that the Iraqi regime planned to assassinate George Bush during his April visit to Kuwait is proven, which it has not, heavy punishment cannot be inflicted on Iraq without considering Iraq's national sovereignty. How can the United States allow itself to massacre Iraqi women and children because the regime that rules these women and children intended to assassinate George Bush? What kind of argument is this? Where in Article 51 of the UN Charter is the United States granted such authority? Is the modern world moving toward political, military, and judicial chaos under the label of the new world order? Does the United States want to implement the law of the jungle?

All these are questions without answers and the United States will be the side to be held most responsible in future. Clinton may be able to hide the accusations of his inefficiency and inability to run his country with the massacre of Iraqi women and children, but he will never be able to solve the major problem. It seems Clinton has surrendered to the warmongering U.S. generals and has attacked Iraq in a bid to improve his relations with the Army and remove accusations about his indecisiveness. But he should know that irresponsible military action does not help world stability and peace. This is the most prominent form of state terrorism, which is exactly what the United States says it wants to control. Does the U.S. President truly believe that with these organized acts of state terrorism, it can fight the terrorism that it claims to want to fight? Even if Iraq did assassinate George Bush, the United States should not attack Iraqi civilians. Bush is himself a war criminal who deserves to be tried in an international court. Saddam Husayn and George Bush are two of a kind. But the defenseless and oppressed Iraqi people should not be the ones to pay.

The U.S. missile attack on Iraq has no logical or legal justification. It is a condemned and criminal act. It is a political act to achieve political objectives and no person with a conscience can support it. Those who support it are U.S. dependents whose interest in preserving their power comes before any humane and moral criteria. The world strongly condemns the unjust and illegitimate act by the United States. Now, if the United States, with its domination of the world's mass media, does not allow the righteous voice of the people to be heard by the world, this is another issue. But can it fool nations forever? History has repeatedly proven the opposite and there is no reason to believe this will not be the case this time. Crime in any form and on any pretext is always condemned. The world has condemned America's military action. This is what Clinton should see, not the spectacular imperial courts he wants to see.

## U.S. Condemned for Refusing Visas to Students

*LD1107113193 Tehran Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran First Program Network in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] The U.S. Government has refused to give entry visas to Iranian students who were to take part in a physics olympiad.

The Education Ministry announced this news and added: A group of five Iranian students went to Italy last Thursday to apply for visas at the U.S. Embassy in Rome. They wanted to take part in a physics olympiad being held in the United States. But the embassy asked them a number of baseless questions and, giving unfounded reasons, refused to issue visas to them.

The Education Ministry condemned this action and said it contradicts accepted principles for holding international gatherings. The ministry stressed that although this action by the U.S. Government has hurt the sensitive feelings of the youths, who had prepared themselves for this international scientific competition, it will make the youth of Islamic Iran more determined to achieve further success at international scientific competitions and defend the achievements of the Islamic revolution.

# Pakistan

## Ishaq Khan-Sharif 10 Jul Meeting Fails To Materialize

*BK1107032093 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] In Pakistan, the leader of the opposition and cochairperson of the Pakistan People's Party has rejected Prime Minister Nawaz Sharifs offer for face-to-face talks. In reply to an invitation sent earlier by Mr. Sharif, Ms. Benazir Bhutto said the talks between them are possible only if Mr. Sharif takes steps to create a democratic atmosphere by ending all political and economic victimization of the opposition.

Our Islamabad correspondent Suresh Chopra reports that Mr. Sharif suffered another setback when a meeting, which he said had been scheduled with the president, Mr. Ghulam Ishaq Khan, yesterday, failed to materialize, with the President House saying that no such appointment had been given to Mr. Sharif.

## Bhutto Rejects Sharif Call for One-on-One Meeting

*BK1007154793 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Ms. Benazir Bhutto, cochairperson of the Pakistan People's Party, has said that the proposed one-to-one meeting between her and the prime minister is not possible until the government, as she said, stops the attempts to harm the opposition politically and economically and takes steps to create a democratic atmosphere. In response to the prime minister's letter, the text of which was released today, she said that such meetings will create an impression that everything is all right. She once again repeated the demand to accept her three-point formula. Ms. Benazir Bhutto said that she has not closed the door for the one-to-one meeting. However, she added, such meetings can prove purposeful only when comprehensive and concrete steps are taken for a political settlement.

## 'Mutual Dialogue' Urged To Repair Political Situation

*BK0907112993 Islamabad THE PAKISTAN OBSERVER in English 9 Jul 93 p 1*

[Editorial: "Why Dissolution?"]

[Text] After holding a 90-minute-long meeting with the president on Wednesday, leader of the Opposition Benazir Bhutto came out of the Presidency to demand that the President should once again dissolve the National Assembly and dismiss the government under Article 58 (2) (b) of the Constitution. In support of her demand she repeated, what she has said many time before, that the Sharif Government had adopted a rigid and infexible attitude towards dialogue with the Opposition and that he was pushing the country towards one-man dictatorial rule. She feared that the country was on the verge of collapse and there was a threat of civil war in the Punjab. She also reiterated that APC [All-Party Conference] was determined to hold the Long March to bear pressure on the government of Nawaz Sharif.

There was nothing in what Benazir said. What is new, however, is the timing and circumstance under which the off-repeated old demand has been re-stated. She made the demand after calling on the President which followed a meeting between the President and Punjab Chief Minister Manzoor Ahmad Wattoo. It was intriguing that such a demand should have been voiced within days of Benazir proposing to the Prime Minister to hold tripartite talks with the President and leader of the Opposition and a reply to her proposal is still awaited. The Jamal Amir Qazi Hussain Ahmad also met her and described her proposal for tripartite talks as positive and contructive. Does she have second thoughts on her proposal at the insistance of someone else or is she really disappointed with the lack of response on the part of the Prime Minister?

Benazir is also aware that the Jamal Amir and some other right wing religious parties are trying to effect a political patch up and end to the deadlock. Qazi Hussain Ahmed has expressed his optimism with the response he has received from the President, the Prime Minister and the leader of the Oppositon after meeting them. Benazir has also welcomed Qazi Hussain Ahmed's initiative as it is based on the modus operandi of tripatite talks proposed her. She recently scaled down from her previous demand of immediate elections and said that polls may be held sometime next year. Perhaps for some such reasons which have raised the hopes of a political settlement. The APC also wisely refrained from announcing at its Wednesday meeting a firm date for the Long March and said that decision will be taken at its Lahore meeting next week. Under such circumstances her sudden U-turn demanding dissolution of the Assemblies by the President gives rise to many pertinent questions.

Has Benazir given up the hope of a political settlement or is she simply playing into the hands of the President to drive Nawaz Sharif out of office, no matter what the cost? Her latest demand seems to be a manifestion of what the President has recently said that he had so many different varieties of grapes to produce different kinds of wines. Some days ago Senator Tariq Chaudhary after meeting the President said that the National Assembly could once again be dissolved by the President. Benazir has now formally demanded this of the President, in what seems to be an expression of the President's wish to send the Assemblies and Sharif government packing home once again. Is this that new and untasted variety of wine which the old wine maker says he has in his cellar? But this wine has been tasted before and rejected by the people and the Supreme Court.

The demand for dissolution under Presidential powers is lawed on two counts. First, it amonts to closing the doors of negotiations and scuttling the on-going efforts for a political patch-up and reconciliation. Whatever little chances of success of the political dialogue are there, these will be buried deep into the ground. How can the government agree to negotiate with an Opposition which is demanding its instant anhiliation? Second, the demand is based on the mistaken assumption that the crisis will disappear as soon as the magic wand of dissolution by the President has been waved. If the dissolution of April 8, instead of resolving, further aggravated the crisis how can another dissolution in a matter of few weeks help resolve the crisis? What grave acts of omission and commission have been committed by the government between April 18 and now which warrant its second dissolution? If the voluminous charge-sheet against the government prepared on the basis of its 18-month rule could not stand judicial scrutiny what chance is there that a fresh charge-sheet based on its 8-week performance will be upheld by the Supreme Court?

Benazir, however, has a point when she says that the government has adopted a rigid and inflexible attitude towards dialogue with the Opposition. It is curious when the government says that it has not yet received Benazir's letter suggesting a tripartite dialogue. What prevents the Prime Minister from just picking up the telephone and straight away invite the leader of the Opposition to deliver the letter to him when the entire National Press has already published the contents of Benazir's letter? Nawaz Sharif may have realised by now that even favourable court judgements cannot sort out political mess which can be sorted out only through political dialogue and accommondation.

Mutual dialouge and not repeated dissolutions or the threats of Long March, or producing new wines in the Presidential brewery can pull us from the brink.

### Leaders Urge Negotiated Settlement of Political Crisis

*BK1007094493 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 10 Jul 93*

[Text] Abdul Sattar Lalika, federal minister for information and broadcasting, has said that political issues should be resolved through negotiations and that the prime minister has invited the opposition for talks in the same spirit. However, he added, the opposition is resorting to undemocratic means instead of holding consultations. He said that it is the first time that the prime minister has granted opposition members the same rights as ruling party members. Addressing in Harunabad, he lauded the conciliatory efforts being made by Qazi Hussain Ahmad and Maulana Samiul Haq in the greater interests of the country and the nation.

Interior Minister Chaudhary Shujat Hussain has said that Ms. Benazir Bhutto, leader of the People's Democratic Alliance, is avoiding the important issue of doing away with the Eighth Amendment which is very essential for the stability of a parliamentary system of government. Talking to newsmen in Lahore yesterday, he said that Prime Minister Mohammad Nawaz Sharif offered his assistance to Ms. Benazir Bhutto to abolish the disputed amendment. But she changed her stand saying that the prime minister will get more powers with the abolition of the amendment. Chaudhary Shujat Hussain said the prime minister has promoted the politics of decency and cooperation and has always extended the hand of cooperation to the opposition.

Jamaat-i-Islami chief Qazi Hussain Ahmad has said that it is the duty of the president and the prime minister to steer the country out of the present political crisis. Addressing the provincial convention of the Islamic Front in Quetta yesterday, he said that the situation warrants that the political crisis in the country be resolved in the best possible manner.

### Saudis Attempting To Mediate in Political Crisis

*BK1107114193 Karachi DAWN in English 11 Jul 93 p 1*

[Text] Islamabad, July 10—Apart from continued efforts by Qazi Hussain Ahmed and other heads of religio-political parties, the Saudi government is also trying to resolve differences between President Ghulam Isheq Khan and Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif an official source said here on Saturday.

Prince Turki al-Faysal, who arrived here on Thursday had a number of meetings with the President and the Prime Minister in a bid to persuade them for an end to their six-month long confrontation, the source said.

"Prince Faisal is well aware of the current crisis. He knows where the problem lies", the source said adding that the presence of Saudi Intelligence Chief was a clear indication that Saudi Arabia and other Muslim countries where greatly perturbed by the worsening political situation in Pakistan.

The source, who did not want to be identified, said that during his meetings with Isbaq Khan and Nawaz Sharif, the Saudi Prince emphasised the need for one-to-one talks considering its the only viable option for smooth running of the state affairs.

He said the Prime Minister camp seemed to be optimistic about the outcome of Prince Faisal's meetings with the two arch rivals adding that in 1977 the then ambassador of Saudi Arabia Riazul Kharib had also played "a significant role" in bringing the late Premier Z.A. Bhutto and PNA [Pakistan National Alliance] leaders close to each other.

The source was unable to disclose whether Prince Faisal was still in the Capital or not.

The source said that some other Muslim countries were also exerting pressure an Pakistani leaders for early solution to the current political crisis, adding that the heads of some Muslim countries who participated in the

ECO [Economic Cooperation Organization] conference at Istanbul had also expressed their concern about the political turmoil in Pakistan.

### Political Crisis 'Open Invitation' to Enemies

*BK1107141593 Islamabad PAKISTAN in Urdu 8 Jul 93 p 10*

[Editorial: "The Need To Rid the Nation of the Confusion"]

[Text] A Foreign Office spokesman said at a press briefing that there is no danger to the country's security. The Armed Forces of Pakistan are fully capable of facing any challenge. The internal law and order situation will not affect our Armed Forces' alertness and quick response at the border. There is nothing to cause concern for us, the spokesman added.

The spokesman's remarks about the defense of our frontiers is reassuring. Our Armed Forces enjoy a distinctive position and status in the world for their expertise in warfare. They excel in gallantry as well. No one has any doubt about their alertness in defending the country's territorial integrity.

Our political parties bear a great responsibility in relation to the country's stability. They should take steps to contain the political confusion and chaos and unite the nation instead of keeping it engaged in political confrontation and pay attention to providing the essentials for the country's defense. If the nation remains disunited and its leadership inoperative, it will then in fact be an open invitation to the enemy. It is time for the politician to set their direction and fulfill their responsibilities to the country and the nation.

### Interior Minister Criticizes APC's Long-March Plan

*BK0907114793 Islamabad THE NEWS in English 9 Jul 93 p 12*

[Text] Islamabad—"We are not afraid of the long-march of All Parties Conference. They had collected some participants last October, but this time they will cut a sorry figure as people have realised the game being played by the opposition," stated Federal Interior Minister Chaudhary Shujaat Hussain while talking to THE NEWS here Thursday [8 July].

The minister predicted those giving the ultimatum will flee before July 10 and their call for a long-march will turn into a back-march. He said that unlike the past, the government would not allow anyone to take the law into their own hands, and anyone trying to break the law would be dealt with severely.

Commenting on the claim of Benazir Bhutto that the President had given a green signal to the long-march, Choudhary Shujaat said the claim and the 'green signal' were tantamount to blowing to smithereens the law, the Constitution and political norms.

He bitterly criticised the statement of Asif Ali Zardari that the army and the PPP [Pakistan People's Party] were on the same wavelength and the present generals of the army did not possess the mentality of the late Gen Ziaul Haq. He said that Asif Zardari has insulted the institution of the army which comprises generals ready to lay down their lives for the solidarity of the country.

### APC Calls for Fresh Elections, Plans 'Long March'

*BK1207091293 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] An All Party Conference [APC] meeting in Lahore last evening decided to begin a long march against the Federal Government on the 16th of this month. The meeting, through a resolution, expressed concern at the political situation in the country and proposed that the only way to get rid of the uncertain situation in the country is to hold fresh elections under a national government. National Democratic Alliance chief Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan told a news conference in Lahore last night that all efforts of the opposition to force the government to call mid-term elections have failed and the APC has now decided to undertake a long march, which, according to him, will be peaceful.

The Pakistan Muslim League has taken a strong notice of the so- called long march plan. The party spokesman said in Islamabad that reports have been received that a program has been drawn up to kill innocent people during the long march. The government, however, is determined to protect the life of the citizens of the country. The spokesman appealed to all patriotic, principle-loving and peace-loving people to forget their petty differences and become united to foil the designs of anti-people and anti-national elements. The spokesman reminded that as far as Islamic Democratic Alliance is concerned it adopted the constitutional and legal path to protest the dismissal of Nawaz Sharif government and not a single stone was thrown during the protest demonstrations.

### Date Set for 16 Jul

*BK1207060293 Delhi All India Radio Network in English 0245 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] In Pakistan, the opposition All-Party Conference [APC] has decided to undertake its long march to Islamabad on Friday [16 July]. Announcing this at a crowded press conference in Lahore yesterday, the convenor of the APC, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, said that the marchers will surround Islamabad and stage a sit-in till the the Nawaz Sharif government falls. AIR's [All India Radio] special correspondent Suresh Chopra reports that all major political parties and alliances in the country had been demanding the ouster of the Nawaz Sharif government and dissolution of the assembly, to be followed by fresh elections under a government of national consensus.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nawaz Sharif has summoned a special cabinet meeting today to take stock of the situation. Reports say Mr. Sharif is likely to meet President Ghulam Ishaq Khan and the chief of the Army Staff, General Abdul Waheed today. A spokesman of the Pakistan Muslim League of the Nawaz Sharif faction has said that the government will take all necessary steps to frustrate the long march as it may lead to violence. Political analysts point out that Mr. Sharif's position is more vulnerable this time as compared to the long march in November last year, as the provincial governments are now openly defying the authority of the federal government and supporting the opposition parties.

### National Assembly Session Adjourns Sine Die

*BK1107163093 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1600 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] The National Assembly has been adjourned sine die. Earlier, the house continued clause-by-clause consideration of the bill further to amend the Pakistan Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898. The National Assembly today admitted identical adjournment motions regarding disturbing situation prevailing in occupied Kashmir, deployment of extra two divisions of army by India there, and threats being given to Pakistan. The minister of state for foreign affairs said he fully shares the concern expressed by the members.

### Committee Set Up To Reconsider Reference on Punjab

*BK1207111393 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Overseas Service in English 0800 GMT 12 Jul 93*

[Text] The government has set up a committee to reconsider the reference regarding implementation of the resolution passed by the joint sitting of the Majlis-i-Shoora—parliament—[imposing central rule on Punjab] under Article 234 of the Constitution on the 29th of last month following objections by the president on this count. This was stated by the minister for parliamentary affairs, Chaudhary Amir Hussain, in the parliament while speaking on the admissibility of identical privilege motions moved by Mr. Liaqat Baloch, Mian Mohammad Osman, Chaudhary Nazir Ahmad Wark, and Raja Mohammad Zahir Khan. The movers through their motion sought to discuss what they described as the failure of the federal government to implement the resolution, causing a legal and constitutional crisis. Chaudhary Amir Hussain said the committee has been assigned the task to draft a suitable reference in the light of the objections by the president. Chaudhary Amir Hussain narrated in detail the events leading to this development and said the matter was also subjudiced as both the high court and the supreme court were seized with the matter. He suggested that the motions be deferred for the time being. The speaker then deferred the privilege motions.

The parliament today resumed discussion on the current political situation in the country. Mr. Ajmal Khattack, ANP [Awami National Party] called on all the political forces to rise above personal and party considerations and try to resolve the situation through dialogue and conciliation. PDA [People's Democratic Alliance] and PML [Pakistan Muslim League]-Junejo group members staged a walkout after Senator Iqbal Haider of PDA complained that he has not been allowed to move a privilege motion in the house which he had submitted to the assembly secretariat.

### Defense Minister Says No Potential Threat to Country

*BK1107144493 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] The Senate was informed a short while ago that the government is conscious of the defense needs of the country and every necessary step has been taken to secure our borders. Responding to an adjournment motion sought to be moved by Professor Khurshid Ahmad, Minister of Defense Syed Ghaus Ali Shah said the country is in safe hands and is able to meet any challenge. The minister for defense assured the house that there was no potential threat to the security of the country.

### Ishaq Khan Receives Outgoing Iranian Ambassador

*BK1107115993 Islamabad Radio Pakistan Network in English 1100 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] President Ghulam Ishaq Khan has said that Pakistan highly values its relations with Iran and expressed the confidence that the two countries would jointly play a vital role in lessening difficulties faced by the Muslim ummah. He was talking to the outgoing Iranian ambassador, Mr. Javad Mansuri, who paid a farewell call on him in Islamabad today. They expressed satisfaction that their two countries share the same perception on such vital issues as Bosnia, Kashmir, and Afghanistan.

### U.S. Extension of Nuclear Test Moratorium Welcomed

*BK1107143693 Islamabad PTV Television Network in English 1400 GMT 11 Jul 93*

[Text] Pakistan has welcomed the United States' decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear testing until September 1994. A statement issued by the Foreign Office in Islamabad today said a permanent ban on nuclear testing by all states is an essential element in a program for complete nuclear disarmament. It would also strengthen the goal of nuclear nonproliferation. Pakistan hopes that multilateral negotiations will soon be initiated to conclude a comprehensive test ban treaty. In 1978, Pakistan had proposed to India the conclusion of a regional or a bilateral nuclear test ban treaty. Given the positive prospects for a comprehensive test ban treaty created by the U.S. decision to extend its moratorium on nuclear testing, the Government of Pakistan hopes its proposal for a regional or bilateral test ban treaty in South Asia will now receive a positive response from India.

### Iraqi Opposition Delegation Requests Assistance

*BK1007121993 Peshawar THE FRONTIER POST in English 10 Jul 93 p 4*

[Text] Karachi—A two-member delegation of Iraq's main opposition coalition, the Iraq National Congress [INC], has appealed to the world community, particularly Pakistan, to help the Iraqi people liberate themselves from the stranglehold of Saddam Husayn.

The delegation comprising Muhammad Ali and Saleh Muhammad, both members of INC's 27-member executive council, is on a visit of Pakistan to solicit official support for its struggle against the dictatorship of Saddam Husayn.

Muhammad Ali, who is leader of the Iraqi Independent Islamic Party (IIP), while talking to newsmen at a hotel here Thursday, informed that he could not manage an audience with foreign minister Siddique Kanjoo due to the latter's absence from the country but he was received by a Foreign Office official.

He said that he also met former prime ministers Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi and Balakh Sher Mazari, but could not succeed in meeting Benazir Bhutto due to her occupations. He however said that another INC delegation would soon return to meet both Bhutto and Kanjoo.

About INC, Muhammad Ali informed that it was an umbrella organisation for all Iraqi opposition groups representing Arabs, Kurds, Turks, Turkemans, Christians, Shias, Sunnis, and the minorities and included all kinds of political groups such as the communists, democrats etc.

He said INC's first conference was held in Vienna in June 1992 and the second in the city of Salahuddin in the Arbil province inside Iraq's northern no-fly zone. He said INC with its headquarters at Salahuddin had several party oases and military camps in the northern no-fly zone and the southern marshlands.

About INC funding, Ali said that since no government was providing any finances, the INC was wholly dependent on contributions of the Iraqi traders. Besides, talks for monetary help were on with some Arab countries including Kuwait and he was hopeful that soon they would solve their funding problem.

Ali said that at the onset of [words indistinct], Iraq's assets abroad were equivalent of $35 billion but today the country stood in debt to the tune of $1500 billion. Saddam Husayn had thus destroyed the wealth of the Iraqi people.

Besides, more than 200,000 persons had been executed in Iraqi jails, more than 400,000 were still languishing in jails, indiscriminate persecution of the families whose members opposed Saddam and execution of ministers who posed a threat to Saddam's monopoly over power were the order of the day in Iraq.

He said Saddam made wars mainly to shift pressure of internal opposition against him and in this way he had caused the death of the 700,000 Iraqis on the war front and in jails since 1980.

He said at present Saddam Husayn was a weak man. He survived with the help of his Republican Guards and the support of some 300,000 out of his 600,000 strong military personnels. He said the INC was working to enlist support of the rest of the army so as to depose Saddam in a way that would not lead to bloodshed.

Muhammad Ali said that the INC did not want to turn Iraq into a religious state nor sought a partition of Iraq. It wanted a united and strong Iraq having adult franchise backed by a multi-party system as the basis of its polity.